

## APPENDIX I

### COMMONLY USED ABBREVIATIONS

#### A

AA ..... Alcoholics Anonymous  
ACT ..... adrenocorticotrophic hormone  
ADH ..... antidiuretic hormone  
AME ..... aviation medical examiner

#### B

bid ..... 2 times daily  
BP ..... blood pressure  
BUMED ..... Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (obsolete)  
BW ..... biological warfare

#### C

C ..... Celcius (centigrade)  
CAAC ..... Counseling and Assistance Center  
CBC ..... complete blood count  
CBR ..... chemical, biological and radiological (warfare)  
CNS ..... central nervous system  
CW ..... chemical warfare

#### D

DC ..... Dental Corps  
DCL ..... document control listing  
DCO ..... damage control officer  
DME ..... diving medical examination  
DOB ..... date of birth  
DOD ..... Department of Defense  
DODMRB ..... Department of Defense Medical Review Board  
DODPM ..... Department of Defense Military Pay and Allowances Entitlements Manual

#### E

ea ..... each  
ECG/EKG ..... electrocardiogram  
ENT ..... ear, nose and throat

#### F

F ..... Fahrenheit  
FAC ..... free available chlorine  
FSC ..... Federal Supply Catalog

#### G

g ..... gram  
gr ..... grain

#### H

Hg ..... mercury  
Hgb ..... hemoglobin

#### I

IM ..... intramuscular  
I&O ..... intake and output  
IV ..... intravenous

#### J

JAG/JAGC ..... Judge Advocate General  
JUMPS ..... Joint Uniform Military Pay System

#### K

K ..... potassium

## O

O<sub>2</sub> . . . . . oxygen  
OBA . . . . . oxygen breathing apparatus  
OCR . . . . . optical character recognition

OJT . . . . .on-the-job training

OR . . . . . operating room  
oz . . . . . ounce

P

PAR . . . . .	Personnel Advancement Requirements
PAYPERSMAN . . .	Pay and Personnel Pro- cedures Manual
PDB . . . . .	paradichlorobenzene
PDR . . . . .	Physicians' Desk Reference
po . . . . .	by mouth
post-op . . . . .	post-operative
ppd . . . . .	purified protein derivative
ppm . . . . .	parts per million
pre-op . . . . .	pre-operative
PSD . . . . .	Personnel Support Detach- ment

**Q**

```
qd ..... every day
qh ..... every hour
q2h ..... every2 hours
q3h ..... every3 hours
q4h ..... every4 hours
q6h ..... every6 hours
q8h ..... every8 hours
qid ..... 4 times a day
qt. .... quart
```

## R

RBC . . . . . red blood cell  
RTM . . . . . Rate Training Manual

## S

sc/subq . . . . . subcutaneous

## T

tbsp . . . . . tablespoon  
TEMADD . . . . . temporary additional duty  
tid . . . . . 3 times daily  
tpr . . . . . temperature, pulse, and  
respiration  
TSH . . . . . thyroid stimulating hor-  
mone  
tsp . . . . . teaspoon

## U

UIC . . . . . unit identification code  
USP-NF . . . . . United States Pharma-  
copeia-National Formulary

## V

VA . . . . . Veterans Administration  
vs . . . . . vital signs

## W

WBC . . . . . white blood cell  
WHO . . . . . World Health Organization

## X

x . . . . . multiplied by

## Y

YOB . . . . . year of birth

## Z

zn . . . . . zinc



## APPENDIX II

### GLOSSARY

The following terms are explained as used in this manual.

**ABDUCTION**—Moving an extremity away from the body

**ABRASION**—An area of skin or mucous membrane worn from the body mechanically by some unusual or abnormal process

**ABSCESS**—A localized collection of pus

**ACIDOSIS**—A condition resulting from acid accumulating in the body

**ADDUCTION**—Bringing an extremity toward the body

**ADIPOSE**—Of a fatty nature

**ADRENERGIC**—Activated by, characteristic of, or secreting epinephrine or similar substance

**ABSORBENT**—A drug which “takes up” other substances by absorption

**ADSORPTION**—The attachment of one substance to the surface of another

**AEROBIC**—Growing only in the presence of oxygen

**ALBUMINURIA**—Albumin in the urine

**ALKALOSIS**—A pathogenic condition resulting from accumulation of base in, or loss of acid from the body

**AMBULATORY**—Walking or able to walk

**AMEBACIDE**—A drug that destroys amoeba

**ANABOLISM**—The constructive process by which the simple products of digestion are converted by living cells into more complex compounds and living matter for cellular growth and repair

**ANAEROBIC**—Growing only in the absence of oxygen

**ANALGESIC**—A drug used to relieve pain without producing unconsciousness or impairing mental capacities

**ANATOMY**—The science of the structure of the body and the relationship of its parts to each other

**ANEMIA**—A decrease in certain elements of the blood, especially red cells and hemoglobin

**ANESTHESIOLOGIST**—A physician who specializes in anesthesiology

**ANESTHESIOLOGY**—A branch of medicine that studies anesthesia and anesthetics

**ANESTHETIST**—A registered nurse trained in administering anesthetics

**ANISOCORIA**—Unequal diameter of the pupils

**ANODYNE**—A drug that relieves pain

**ANOREXIA**—Loss of appetite

**ANOXIA**—A lack of oxygen that can result in brain damage

**ANTHELMENTIC**—A drug that expels, paralyzes, or kills intestinal worms

**ANTIBIOTIC**—A synthetic product or a product of living microorganisms that kills or inhibits the growth of undesirable microorganisms

**ANTIDOTE**—An agent that counteracts a poison

**ANTIGEN**—A substance which, under certain conditions, is capable of inducing the formation of antibodies and reacting specifically with the antibodies in a detectable manner

**ANTIPYRETIC**—A drug that lowers elevated body temperature

**ANTISEPTIC**—A drug or chemical that inhibits the growth of microorganisms without necessarily destroying them

**APNEA**—A temporary cessation of breathing

**ARTICULATION**—The place of union or junction between two or more bones of the skeleton

**ASEPTIC**—Clean; free of pathogenic organisms

**ASTRINGENT**—A drug or preparation that produces shrinkage of body membranes, especially mucous membranes

**ASYMPTOMATIC**—Having no symptoms

**AUSCULTATION**—The act of listening for sounds within the body, with or without a stethoscope

**AUTOLYSIS**—The spontaneous disintegration of tissues or cells by the action of their own enzymes or serum, such as occurs after death and in some pathological conditions

**AVULSED**—A forcible separation; also a part torn from another

**BACTERICIDE**—An agent that destroys bacteria

**BACTERIOSTATIC**—An agent that inhibits the growth of bacteria

**BIOLOGICALS**—Medicinal preparations made from living organisms and their products, including serums, vaccines, antigens, and antitoxins

**BLANCHING**—Turning white

**BLEB**—Blister, bubble

**BRADYCARDIA**—Abnormally slow heartbeat evidenced by a pulse rate of 60 or less

**BRADYPNEA**—Abnormally slow breathing

**BUBO**—An inflamed swelling of a lymphatic gland, especially in the area of the armpit or groin

**BUCCAL**—Referring to the cheek

**CARRIER**—A person or animal that harbors specific infectious agents in the absence of discernible clinical disease, and serves as a potential source of infection for humans

**CASTS**—Urinary sediments formed by coagulation of aluminous material in the kidney tubules

**CATABOLISM**—A destructive process in which the complex compounds of the digestive process are reduced to more simple substances

**CATHARTICS**—Drugs that promote bowel movement

**CHEYNE-STOKES**—Breathing characterized by alternating periods of apnea and deep respirations

**CLAMMY**—Moist and cold

**COAGULATION**—Clotting

**COAPTATION**—To fit together, as the edges of a wound or the ends of a fractured bone; category of splint

**COLATION**—Straining

**COMMUNICABLE**—Capable of being transmitted from one person to another

**COMMUNICABLE PERIOD**—The period of time in which an infectious agent may be passed from an infected animal or man to a receptive host. There may be more than one such period of time during the course of disease

**COMMINUTION**—The process of physical reduction of a substance to fine particle size

**CONTACT**—A person or animal known to have been associated with an infected person or animal, or a contaminated environment, and to have had the opportunity to acquire the infection

**CONTAMINATION**—The presence of an infectious agent or toxin on the surface of a body or inanimate article, such as clothing, dishes, surgical dressings or instruments, as well as in food or water

**CONTRACTURE**—A condition of muscle shortening and fibrous tissue development which results in a permanent joint deformity

**CONTUSION**—A bruise

**CORROSIVE**—A substance that rapidly destroys or decomposes body tissue at point of contact

CREPITUS—The cracking or grating sound produced by fragments of fractured bones rubbing together

DEBILITY—The state of abnormal bodily weakness

DEBRIDEMENT—The removal of all foreign matter and devitalized tissue in or about a wound

DECANTATION—Separating liquids from solids by letting the solids settle to the bottom and pouring off the liquid

DECEREBRATE—A person with brain damage that produces certain abnormal neurologic signs

DECORTICATION—Removing portions of the cortical substance of a structure or organ, such as the brain, kidney, or lung

DECUBITUS ULCER—Bed or pressure sore

DESQUAMATE—To shed, peel, or scale off

DIASTOLE—The dilation or period of dilation of the heart, especially of the ventricles

DISINFECTION—The killing of infectious agents outside the body by physical or chemical means applied directly

concurrent — Done during the treatment of a patient with a communicable disease

terminal — Done after a patient has been discharged or transferred

DISINFESTATION—A physical or chemical means of destroying animal or insect pests in a particular area

DISSOCIATES—To separate from a union or association with another

DISTILLATION—Converting a liquid to a vapor by applying heat and condensing the vapor back to liquid by cooling

DIURESIS—Urine excretion in excess of the usual amount

DIURETICS—Drugs that increase the secretion of urine

DYSPNEA—Labored or difficult breathing

EBULLITION—Boiling

ECCHYMOSIS—A small hemorrhagic spot, larger than a petechia, in the skin or mucous membrane, forming a nonelevated, rounded or irregular, blue or purplish patch

ELECTROLYTE—A substance that dissociates into ions in solution or when fused, thereby becoming electrically conducting

ELIXIR—An aromatic, sweetened, hydroalcoholic solution containing medicinal substances

EMBOLUS—A clot or other plug brought by the blood from another vessel and forced into a smaller one, thereby obstructing circulation

EMETIC—A substance that causes vomiting

EMOLLIENT—A drug which softens, soothes, or smooths the skin or irritated surfaces

EMULSION—A liquid preparation containing two unmixable liquids, such as oil and water, one of which is dispersed as globules in the other

ENCAPSULATED—Enclosed within a capsule

ENDEMIC—The constant presence of a disease in a given locality

ENTERIC—Of or within the intestine

EPIDEMIC—The outbreak of disease in the geographic area in excess of normal expectations

EPIDEMIOLOGY—The study of epidemics and epidemic diseases

EPISTAXIS—Nose bleed

EPIZOOTIC—Attacking many animals in a region at the same time

ERADICATE—Wipe out; destroy

ERYTHEMA—Redness

ERYTHROCYTE—Red blood cell

EUPNEA—Ordinary, quiet breathing

EUTAXIA—The liquification of solids mixed in a dry state

EXSANGUINATION—Extensive loss of blood due to hemorrhage, either internal or external

EXTENSION—Straightening or unbending, as in straightening the forearm, leg, or fingers

EXTRAVASATION—A discharge or escape, such as blood from a vessel into the tissue

EXTRICATION—The process of freeing a victim, such as from a wrecked car or flooded compartment

FLEXION—Bending, as in bending an armor leg

FLUID EXTRACT—An alcoholic solution of vegetable drugs, of such strength that 1 ml of the solution contains the active ingredient of 1 g of the crude drug

FOMITE—An object, such as a book, wooden object, or an article of clothing, that is not in itself harmful, but is able to harbor pathogenic microorganisms and thus may serve as an agent of transmission of an infection

FUMIGATION—The destruction of disease producing animals or insects by gaseous agents

FUNGICIDE—A drug that kills fungus

FURUNCLE—An abscess in the true skin caused by the entry of microorganisms through a hair follicle or sweat gland

FUSION—Melting

GASTROSTOMY—A surgical opening from the external surface of the body into the stomach, usually for inserting a feeding tube

GAVAGE—Introducing a substance into the stomach through a tube

GERMICIDE—An agent that kills germs

GESTATION—The period of carrying developing offspring in the uterus after conception

GLYCOSURIA—Glucose in the urine

GRAM-NEGATIVE—A microorganism that does not retain the purple dye of Gram's stain

GRAM-POSITIVE—A microorganism that is stained by the purple dye of Gram's stain

HEMACYTOMETER—An instrument for estimating the number of blood cells in a measured volume of blood

HEMATEMESIS—Vomiting bright red blood

HEMATOCRIT—A determination of the volume percentage of red blood cells in whole blood

HEMIPLEGIA—Loss of motion and sensation of one side of the body

HEMOGLOBIN—Iron containing red pigment (heme) combined with a protein substance (globin)

HEMOLYSIN—Substance that breaks down red blood cells, thereby liberating hemoglobin

HEMOPTYSIS—Coughing up bright red blood

HEMOSTATICS—Drugs that control external bleeding by forming an artificial clot

HISTOLOGY—The microscopic study of tissue structure

HOST—A man or other living animal affording subsistence or lodgment to an infectious agent under natural conditions

HYPERGLYCEMIA—Abnormally increased content of sugar in the blood

HYPERPNEA—Increased rate and depth of breathing

HYPERTENSION—High blood pressure

HYPERTHERMIA—Abnormally high body temperature, especially that induced for therapeutic purposes

HYPOGLYCEMIA—Low blood sugar

HYPOPNEA—Abnormal shallowness and rapidity of breathing

HYPOSTASIS—Poor or stagnant circulation in a dependent part of the body or organ, as in venous insufficiency

HYPOTENSION—Low blood pressure



**HYPOTHERMIA**—Abnormally low body temperature

**HYPOVOLEMIA**—Abnormally decreased volume of circulating fluid (plasma) in the body

**HYPOXIA**—Low oxygen content or tension; deficiency of oxygen in the inspired air

**IMMUNE PERSON**—An individual who does not develop clinical illness when exposed to specific infectious agents of a disease, due to the presence of specific antibodies or cellular immunity

**IMMUNITY**—A defense mechanism of the body which renders it resistant to certain organisms

**INAPPARENT INFECTION**—An infection with no detectable clinical symptoms even though the causative infectious agent may be identifiable with laboratory examinations. It is also known as an asymptomatic or subclinical infection

**INCIDENCE RATE**—The number of specific disease cases diagnosed and reported in a specific population in a defined period of time. It is usually expressed as cases per 1,000 or 100,000 annually

**INCISION**—A cut, or a wound produced by cutting with a sharp instrument

**INCOMPATIBLE**—Not suitable for combination or simultaneous administration

**INCONTINENT**—Unable to control excretory functions

**INCUBATION PERIOD**—The period of time between the initial exposure to an infectious agent and the first clinical symptoms of the disease

**INDURATION**—An abnormally hard spot or place

**INFECTION**—A condition resulting when pathogens enter body tissues, multiply, and cause injury to cells

**INFECTIOUS AGENT**—An organism capable of producing infection or disease

**INFECTIOUS DISEASE**—A disease of man and animal resulting from an infection

**INFESTATION**—The establishment and multiplication of small animals or arthropods (especially insects and rodents) on the body, clothing, or habitat of individuals or animals

**INSTRUCTION**—A directive containing authority or information having continued reference value or requiring continuing action

**INTRADERMAL**—Into the dermis

**INUNCTION**—Rubbing in

**ISCHEMIA**—The lack of blood supply to specific areas due to constriction or obstruction in the blood vessels

**ISOLATION**—Procedures taken to separate infected persons or animals, dispose of their secretions, and disinfect or sterilize the supplies, equipment, utensils, etc., used for their care, in order to prevent the spread of disease to susceptible persons or animals. Different procedures may be required for the specific infectious agent involved

**ISOTONIC**—A solution having the same salinity as whole blood

**KERATOLYTIC**—Removes horny layers of epidermis

**LACERATED**—Torn

**LACERATION**—A wound made by tearing resulting in jagged edges

**LACRIMATION**—The secretion of tears

**LACRIMATORS**—Tear gases

**LACTATION**—The production of milk

**LATENT**—Concealed; not manifest; potential

**LAVAGE**—To wash out

**LESION**—Any pathological or traumatic discontinuity of tissue or loss of function of a part

**LEUKOCYTE**—White blood cell

**LEUKOCYTOSIS**—Abnormally high white blood cell count

**LEUKOPENIA**—Abnormally low white blood cell count

**LEVIGATION**—Adding a small amount of liquid to a mortar and pestle while triturating

**LIGAMENT**—A sheet or band of tough, fibrous tissue connecting two or more bones or cartilages, or supporting an organ, fascia, or muscle

**LINIMENT**—Solution or mixture of various substances in oily, alcoholic, or emulsified form intended for external application

**LYOPHILIZATION**—The creation of a stable preparation of a biological substance (blood plasma, serum, etc.) by rapid freezing and dehydration of the frozen product under high vacuum

**MACERATION**—Soaking

**MAGMAS**—Thick, creamy, aqueous suspensions of inorganic substances in a very fine state

**MALAISE**—A vague feeling of bodily discomfort

**MASTICATION**—Chewing

**MATERIA MEDICA**—The study of drugs

**MEDICAL ASEPTIC TECHNIQUE**—The practice that prevents the spread of pathogens from person to person, place to place, or place to person

**MELENA**—Excretion of black tarry stools

**METABOLISM**—The sum of all the physical and chemical processes by which living organized substance is produced and maintained. Also, the transformation by which energy is made available to the organism

**METAMORPHOSIS**—Change of shape or structure, particularly a transition from one development stage to another, as from larva to adult form

**METROLOGY**—The science of weights and measures

**MICROORGANISM**—A minute, living organism invisible to the naked eye

**MICTURATION**—Voiding; urinating

**MORBIDITY RATE**—An incidence rate which includes all persons in a particular population who become ill during a specific period of time

**MORPHOLOGY**—The science of forms and structure of organized beings

**MORTALITY RATE**—The number of deaths, reported in a particular population, over a specific period of time, divided by the total population, reported as deaths per 1,000 population. If the deaths are from one cause, then it is known as a disease specific mortality rate

**MOTTLED**—Marked with blotches or spots of different colors or shades

**MUCUS**—A sticky substance secreted by mucous membranes

**MYDRIATIC**—Any drug that dilates the pupil

**MYELIN**—A lipid substance that forms a sheath around certain nerve fibers

**MYELINATED**—Covered with a myelin sheath

**NECROSIS**—The death of tissue, usually in small localized areas

**NOSOCOMIAL**—Hospital acquired

**NOTICE**—A directive of a one-time or limited nature that has a self canceling provision, and the same force or effect as an instruction

**NUTRITION**—The total process of providing the body with nutriments, and assimilating and using them

**OINTMENT**—A semisolid, fatty, or oily preparation of medicinal substances for external application

**OLIGEMIA**—Deficiency in the volume of blood

**OPHTHALMIC**—Pertaining to the eye

**ORGANISM**—Any living thing

**OSMOSIS**—The diffusion of fluids through a membrane or porous partition

**OSSIFICATION**—Changing or developing into bone

**OXIDATION**—The union of a substance with oxygen

**PALPABLE**—Can be touched or felt

**PALPITATION**—An abnormal, rapid, regular or irregular beating of the heart, felt by the patient

**PARAPLEGIA**—Loss of motion and sensation of the lower half of the body

**PARASITICIDES**—Drugs that kill parasites

**PARENTERAL**—Administering drugs by injection

**PARESIS**—Slight or partial paralysis

**PAROXYSM**—A sudden attack, or intensification of the symptoms of a disease, usually recurring periodically

**PATHOGEN**—An organism capable of producing disease or causing infections

**PATHOGENICITY**—The capability of an infectious agent to cause disease in a susceptible host

**PERCUSSION**—The act of striking a body part with short, sharp blows as an aid in diagnosing the condition by evaluating the sound obtained

**PERIPHERAL**—Outward part or surface

**PERSISTENT**—Stubborn; persevering

**PETECHIA**—A round pinpoint, nonraised purplish red spot caused by hemorrhage in the skin

**PHAGOCYTOSIS**—The ingestion and destruction by phagocytes of cells, microorganisms, and other foreign matter in the blood or tissue

**PHARMACOGNOSY**—The study of the action of drugs and their uses

**PHYSIOLOGICAL**—Characteristic of or appropriate to an organism's functioning

**PLEXUS**—Network

**POSOLOGY**—The study of dosage and the criteria which influence it

**PRONE**—Lying face down

**PROPHYLACTIC**—The prevention of disease; preventive treatment

**PROPORTION**—Two equal ratios considered simultaneously

**PROSTRATION**—Utter exhaustion

**PRURITIS**—Intense itching

**PSYCHOLOGICAL**—Belonging to or of the nature of psychology; the mental process

**PURULENT**—Pus filled or containing pus

**PUSTULE**—A small, inflamed elevation of the skin containing pus

**QUADRAPLEGIA**—Loss of motion and sensation below the neck

**RALES**—An abnormal sound, either moist or dry, classified by location e.g., bronchial rales, laryngeal rales

**RATIO**—The relationship of one quantity to another of like units

**RESERVOIR**—A carrier on which an infectious agent depends primarily for survival

**RESISTANCE**—The sum total of body mechanisms that provide barriers to the invasion of infectious agents or their toxic products

**RHINORRHEA**—The free discharge of a thin nasal mucus

**RHONCHUS**—A rattling throat sound due to partial obstruction; a dry coarse rale in the bronchial tubes

**SANITIZATION**—The process of cleaning with soap and water or boiling to reduce the number of organisms to a safe level

**SEPSIS**—The growth of pathogens in living tissue

**SHOCK**—Collapse of the cardiovascular system, characterized by circulatory deficiency and depression of vital functions

**VOLUBILITY**—The ability of a solid to dissolve in a given amount of solvent

**SPIRITS**—Alcoholic or hydroalcoholic solutions of volatile substances

**SPORE**—A microorganism in a resting or dormant state that renders it highly resistant to destruction

**SPRAIN**—Injury to the ligaments and soft tissues that support a joint

**STERILE**—Free of all living organisms

**STERILIZATION**—The process of destroying all organisms on a substance or article by exposure to physical or chemical agents; the process by which all organisms, including spores, are destroyed

**STERNUTATORS**—Vomiting agents

**STERTOROUS**—Snoring type breathing sound

**STRAIN**—Forcible overstretching or tearing of a muscle or tendon

**STRIATED**—Striped or streaked

**STRIDOR**—A harsh, high-pitched respiratory sound such as the inspiratory sound often heard in acute laryngeal obstruction

**SUBCUTANEOUS**—Under the skin

**SUBLINGUAL**—Under the tongue

**SUPERFICIAL**—Of or pertaining to the surface, lying on, not penetrating below

**SUPINE**—Lying on the back

**SURGICAL ASEPTIC TECHNIQUE**—The practice that renders and keeps objects and areas free from all organisms

**SURGICALLY CLEAN**—Clean but not sterile

**SUSCEPTIBLE**—Not resistant. A person or animal who may acquire an infection or disease when exposed to a specific agent, because his or her resistance to the agent is lacking or reduced

**SUSPECT**—A person who may have acquired a communicable disease; it is indicated by the medical history and clinical presentation

**SUSPENSION**—A coarse dispersion of finely divided insoluble material suspended in a liquid medium

**SYNCOPE**—Faintness or actual fainting

**SYNERGIST**—A medicine that aids or cooperates with another

**SYRUP**—Concentrated aqueous solutions of sucrose, containing flavoring or medicinal substances

**TACHYCARDIA**—Excessively rapid heart beat, usually over 100

**TAENIACIDE**—A drug that kills or paralyzes tapeworms

**TAENIAFUGE**—A drug that expels tapeworms without necessarily killing them

**TENDON**—A fibrous cord by which a muscle is attached to the skeleton

**THROMBUS**—A plug or clot in a blood vessel or in one of the cavities of the heart, formed by coagulation of the blood. It remains where it was formed

**TINCTURE**—Usually an alcoholic solution of animal or vegetable drugs

**TINNITUS**—Ringing in the ears

**TOXEMIA**—Poisonous products in the blood

**TOXICOLOGY**—The science of poisons

**TOXINS**—Poisons

**TRACHEOSTOMY**—Surgically creating an opening into the trachea

**TRIAGE**—Sorting casualties to determine priority of treatment

**TRITURATION**—A process of reducing a solid to a very fine powder by grinding in a mortar and pestle

**URTICARIA**—Hives or welts

**UREMIA**—A condition resulting from waste products not being removed efficiently by the kidneys so they remain in the blood

**VASCULAR**—Pertaining to blood vessels

VASOCONSTRICTOR—Constricts the blood vessels

VASODILATOR—Dilates the blood vessels

VERMICIDE—A drug that expels worms without necessarily killing them

VESICANT—A blistering drug or agent

VESICATION—The process of blistering

VESICLE—A small blister

VIRULENCE—The degree of pathogenicity of a microorganism or its ability to invade the tissues of the host

WATERS—Aqueous solutions of volatile substances



## APPENDIX III

# PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES USED IN MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

The following are some of the more common prefixes and suffixes used by health care providers to describe body conditions and procedures.

### PREFIXES

(Pertaining to the body)

brach . . . . .	arm
capit . . . . .	head
cardi . . . . .	heart
chole . . . . .	gall
cyst . . . . .	bladder
derma . . . . .	skin
entero . . . . .	intestines
glosso . . . . .	tongue
gastro . . . . .	stomach
hemo. . . . .	blood
hepat . . . . .	liver
laparo . . . . .	abdomen
myo . . . . .	muscle
nephro . . . . .	kidney
neuro . . . . .	nerve
oculo, ophthalm . . . . .	eye
odont . . . . .	tooth
oto . . . . .	ear
osteo . . . . .	bone
oral . . . . .	mouth
pharyn . . . . .	throat
phleb . . . . .	vein
pneumo . . . . .	lung
procto . . . . .	rectum
rhino . . . . .	nose
thorac . . . . .	chest

(Pertaining to conditions)

a or an	lacking or absence of
ab	away from
ad	towards, addition of
ante	before
anti	against
auto	self
contra	against, opposed to
dys	difficult, painful
endo	within
hemo	half
hydro	water
hyper	above, increase
hypo	below, under
mal	faulty, poor
neo	new
oligi	scanty, few
ortho	straight
peri	around
poly	many, much
pyo	pus
pyro	heat, temperature

SUFFIXES

(Pertaining to body conditions)

-algia	pain
-cele	tumor, hernia
-emia	blood
-esthesia	sensation
-iasis (osis)	condition of
-itis	inflammation
-lith	stone, calculus
-oma	growth, tumor
-opia	vision
-osis (iasis)	condition of
-pathy	disease



-phobia . . . . .	fear or dread
-plegia . . . . .	paralysis
-pnea . . . . .	breathing
-ptosis . . . . .	drooping, falling
-rrhea . . . . .	flow, discharge
-therapy . . . . .	treatment
-thermy . . . . .	heat
-tropic . . . . .	nutrition, growth
-trophy . . . . .	nutrition, growth
-uric, uria . . . . .	urine

(Pertaining to procedures)

-ectomy . . . . .	removal of
-plasty . . . . .	to form or buildup
-(o)rrhaphy . . . . .	repair of
-(o)stomy . . . . .	creation of an opening
-(o)tomy . . . . .	cutting into
-manometer . . . . .	used to measure pressure
-meter . . . . .	used to measure
-scope,-scopy . . . . .	used to examine by looking into or by hearing

Examples of Combinations of Prefixes and Suffixes

- chole + cyst + itis = cholecystitis: inflammation of the gallbladder
  - chole = gall
  - cyst = bladder
  - itis = inflammation
- chole + lith + iasis = cholelithiasis: condition resulting from gallstones
  - chole = gall
  - lith = stone
  - iasis = condition resulting from
- odont + algia = odontalgia: tooth pain (tooth ache)
  - odont = tooth
  - algia = pain
- rhino + plasty = rhinoplasty: to form or build up the nose
  - rhino = nose
  - plasty = to form or buildup



# INDEX

## A

Abbreviations, commonly used, AI-1 to AI-3  
Abdominal cavity, 3-44  
Abdominal wounds, 4-40 to 4-42  
Abscesses, 4-38  
Adenovirus 4/7 vaccine, 11-5  
Administration, 13-1 to 13-20  
    correspondence, 13-6 to 13-11  
        addressing envelopes, 13-9 to 13-11  
            addressing the envelope, 13-10 to 13-11  
        envelopes, 13-10  
    memorandum, 13-11  
    messages, 13-11  
    speedletter, 13-11  
    standard Naval letter format, 13-6 to 13-9  
        copy-to block, 13-9  
        enclosures, 13-9  
        From block, 13-8  
        general style, 13-6  
        identification symbols, 13-6 to 13-8  
        margins, 13-6  
        pagination, 13-9  
        references, 13-9  
        signature, 13-9  
        stationery, 13-6  
        subject block, 13-8 to 13-9  
        text, 13-9  
        To block, 13-8  
        via block, 13-8  
    detectives issuance system, 13-5 to 13-6  
        maintaining directives, 13-5 to 13-6  
        types of directives, 13-5  
    filing, 13-11 to 13-14  
        classifying, 13-13  
        cross-reference filing, 13-13  
        disposition of records, 13-13 to 13-14  
        numerical subjects grouping, 13-11 to 13-13

## Administration—Continued

    filing—Continued  
        official method of filing, 13-13  
        terminating files, 13-13  
        tickler files, 13-14  
    introduction, 13-1  
    introduction to optical character recognition documents, 13-14 to 13-20  
        computers and OCR documents, 13-14 to 13-15  
    correction of OCR documents, 13-17 to 13-18  
        correcting returned documents, 13-17 to 13-18  
        forms, 13-15 to 13-16  
        handling and mailing, 13-17  
        line delete, 13-17  
        signatures, 13-16  
        typewriter and ribbon, 13-16  
    OCR document control procedures, 13-18 to 13-19  
        document control listing, 13-18 to 13-19  
        error feedback from NAVFIN-CEN, 13-19  
        suspense files, 13-18  
    preparing, handling, and mailing documents, 13-15 to 13-17  
        block delete, 13-17  
        centering and aligning, 13-16  
        character delete, 13-17  
        checking documents, 13-16 to 13-17  
    role of administrative personnel, 13-15  
    transmittal of OCR documents, 13-18  
        distribution of transmittal letter, 13-18  
        local transmission letters, 13-18  
    verification of automated reports, 13-19 to 13-20  
        documents erroneously transmitted, 13-19 to 13-20

## Administration—Continued

- reporting requirements, 13-1 to 13-5
- Appointment Log, 13-2
- Binnacle List (formerly NAV-MED-S), 13-2
- Immunizations Log, 13-2
- Medical Department Journal, 13-1
- Medical Services and Outpatient Morbidity Report, 13-2 to 13-5
- Morning Report of the Sick (formerly NAVMED-T), 13-2
- reports to the officer of the deck or day (OOD), 13-1
- Sick Call Treatment Log, 13-1 to 13-2
- Training Log, 13-2
- Water Test Log, 13-2

## Administrative responsibilities in the laboratory, 6-22 to 6-23

## Adrenal glands, 3-41 to 3-42

## Absorbents, 7-5

## Advancement system, Navy enlisted, 1-3 to 1-7

- how to prepare for advancement, 1-5 to 1-7
- qualifying for advancement, 1-3
- who will be advanced, 1-4 to 1-5

## AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome), 11-7 to 11-8

## Airway obstruction, upper, 4-7 to 4-12

## Airways, artificial, 4-14

## Albuminuria, 6-21

## Alcohol intoxication, 4-72 to 4-74

## Aminoglycosides, 7-11 to 7-12

## Analgesics and antipyretic, non-narcotic, 7-18 to 7-19

## Anaphylactic reactions, 4-86 to 4-87

## Anaphylactic shock, 4-49

## Anatomy and physiology, 3-1 to 3-51

- cell, the, 3-2 to 3-3
- characteristics of living, 3-2
- circulatory system, 3-20 to 3-25
  - blood, 3-20 to 3-21
    - blood coagulation, 3-21
  - blood collection system (venous circulation), 3-24 to 3-25
  - blood vessels, 3-22 to 3-24
  - heart, the, 3-21 to 3-22
- digestive system, the, 3-42 to 3-45
  - abdominal cavity, 3-44
  - accessory organs of digestion, 3-45
  - esophagus, 3-44
  - large intestine, 3-44 to 3-45
  - mouth, 3-43
  - pharynx, 3-43

## Anatomy and physiology—Continued

### digestive system—Continued

- small intestine, 3-44
- stomach, 3-44
- endocrine system, the, 3-40 to 3-42
  - adrenal glands, 3-41 to 3-42
    - adrenal cortex, 3-41 to 3-42
    - adrenal medulla, 3-42
  - gonads, 3-42
  - hypothalamus, 3-40
  - pancreas, 3-42
  - parathyroid glands, 3-41
  - pituitary gland, 3-40 to 3-41
  - thyroid gland, 3-41
- female reproductive system, 3-49 to 3-51
  - external genitalia, 3-49
  - fallopian tubes, 3-50
  - mammary glands, 3-49
  - ovaries, 3-50
  - recurring cycles, 3-50 to 3-51
  - uterus, 3-50
  - vagina, 3-50
- integumentary system, the, 3-18 to 3-20
  - skin appendages, 3-19 to 3-20
  - skin function, 3-18
  - skin structure, 3-19
- introduction, 3-1
- joints, 3-13 to 3-14
  - joint movements, 3-14
- lymphatic system, 3-25 to 3-26
  - lymph, 3-25
  - lymph nodes, 3-26
  - lymph vessels, 3-25 to 3-26
- male reproductive system, 3-47 to 3-48
  - bulbourethral glands (cowper's glands), 3-48
  - ductus deferens (vas deferens), 3-48
  - ejaculatory duct, 3-48
  - penis, 3-48
  - prostate gland, 3-48
  - scrotum, 3-47
  - semen, 3-48
  - seminal vesicles, 3-48
  - spermatic cords, 3-48
  - testes, 3-47 to 3-48
- muscles, 3-14 to 3-18
  - important functional muscles, 3-16 to 3-18
- nervous system, the, 3-29 to 3-34
  - autonomic nervous system, 3-34
    - parasympathetic system, 3-34
    - sympathetic nervous system, 3-34
  - central nervous system, 3-30 to 3-32
    - brain, 3-30 to 3-31
    - spinal cord, 3-31 to 3-32

Anatomy and physiology—Continued

- nervous system, the—Continued
  - impulse transmission, 3-29 to 3-30
  - neuron, the, 3-29
  - peripheral nervous system, 3-32 to 3-34
    - cranial nerves, 3-32 to 3-33
    - spinal nerves, 3-33 to 3-34
- organs, 3-6
- respiratory system, the, 3-26 to 3-29
  - abnormalities of breathing, 3-28 to 3-29
  - anatomy of the respiratory system, 3-27 to 3-28
  - process of respiration, the, 3-28
- sensory system, the, 3-34 to 3-40
  - hearing, 3-38 to 3-39
    - external ear, 3-38
    - inner ear, 3-39
    - middle ear, 3-39
  - other senses, 3-39 to 3-40
  - sight, 3-34 to 3-37
    - structure of the eye, 3-35 to 3-36
    - vision process, 3-36 to 3-37
- smell, 3-34
- special functions, 3-40
- taste, 3-34
- touch, 3-39
- skeletal system, the, 3-6 to 3-13
  - anatomy of bones, 3-6 to 3-7
  - divisions of skeleton, 3-7 to 3-13
    - appendicular skeleton, 3-9 to 3-13
    - axial skeleton, 3-7 to 3-9
- terms opposition and direction, 3-1
- tissues, 3-3 to 3-6
- urinary system, the, 3-45 to 3-47
  - bladder, 3-47
    - function, 3-46 to 3-47
  - kidneys, 3-45 to 3-47
    - structure, 3-46
  - ureters, 3-47
  - urethra, 3-47

Anesthetics, 7-25

Animal bites, 4-36 to 4-37

Antacids, 7-4 to 7-5

Antibiotics, miscellaneous, 7-12 to 7-14

Anticoagulants, 7-24 to 7-25

Antidiarrheals, 7-17

Antidotes and antidote lockers, 7-36

Antifungal, 7-14 to 7-15

Antihistamines, 7-28

Antiinfectives, 7-7

Antiparasities, 7-15 to 7-16

Antiseptics, disinfectants, and germicides, 7-6 to 7-7

Apothecary system, the, 8-3

Appointment Log, 13-2

Appropriations, types of, 14-2 to 14-4
 

- annual appropriations, 14-2
- continuing appropriations, 14-2
- multiple-year appropriations, 14-2

Armed Forces Vision Tester, 9-6

Asbestos suits, 4-91 to 4-92

Astringents, 7-5

Audiograms, 9-6 to 9-7

Autoclaving, preparation of supplies for, 5-19

Automated reports, verification of, 13-19 to 13-20

Autonomic drugs, 7-26

Autonomic nervous system, 3-34

Avoirdupois system, the, 8-3

## B

Bag-valve-mask system, 4-14 to 4-15

Balances, pharmaceutical, 8-15 to 8-16

Barbiturate intoxication, 4-74 to 4-75

Barton bandage, 4-29 to 4-30

Battle dressings, 4-36

Bee, wasp, and fire ant stings, 4-67

Binnacle List (formerly NAVMED-S), 13-2

Bladder, 3-47

Blast and shockwave injuries, 12-8 to 12-9

Blood agents, 12-5

Blood collection, 6-1 to 6-3
 

- finger puncture, 6-1 to 6-2
  - equipment required, 6-1
  - procedure, 6-1 to 6-2
- venipuncture (vacutainer method), 6-2 to 6-3
  - equipment required, 6-2
  - procedure, 6-2 to 6-3

Blood count, complete, 6-5 to 6-18
 

- differential white blood cell count, 6-13 to 6-18
  - cell identification, 6-16 to 6-18
  - general interpretation of leukocytic changes, 6-14

Blood count, complete—Continued  
     differential white blood cell count—  
         Continued  
             materials required for differential  
             count, 6-14 to 6-15  
             technique for differential count, 6-16  
             technique for making smears, 6-15  
             technique for staining smears, 6-15  
             to 6-16  
     hematocrit (packed cell volume) deter-  
     mination, 6-11  
     hemoglobin determination, 6-10 to 6-11  
         materials required for Sahli-hellige  
         test, 6-10 to 6-11  
     red blood cell (erythrocyte) count, 6-5 to  
     6-10  
         manual Sahli pipette method, 6-6 to  
         6-9  
         Unipette method, 6-9 to 6-10  
     white blood cell (leukocyte) count, 6-11  
     to 6-13  
         abnormal white blood cell count,  
         6-11 to 6-12  
         manual Sahli pipette method, 6-12 to  
         6-13  
         Unipette method, 6-13  
 Bones, anatomy of, 3-6 to 3-7  
 Bones, injuries to, 4-52 to 4-60  
     fracture of the clavicle, 4-55 to 4-56  
     fracture of the forearm, 4-53  
     fracture of the jaw, 4-57  
     fracture of the kneecap, 4-55  
     fracture of the lower leg, 4-54 to 4-55  
     fracture of the nose, 4-56 to 4-57  
     fracture of the rib, 4-56  
     fracture of the skull, 4-57 to 4-58  
     fracture of the spine, 4-58 to 4-60  
     fracture of the thigh, 4-54  
     fracture of the upper arm, 4-53 to 4-54  
 Botulism, 11-8 to 11-9  
 Brain, 3-30 to 3-31  
 Breathing, abnormalities of, 3-28 to 3-29  
 Budgets, operating, 14-2 to 14-3  
 Bulbourethral glands (cowper's glands),  
     3-48  
 Burn injuries, 12-9

## C

Calorie value of foods, 5-27  
 Cannabis intoxication, 4-75 to 4-76  
 Cardiogenic shock, 4-48 to 4-49  
 Cardiovascular agents, 7-23

Cast, 5-36 to 5-39  
     cast of fabrication, 5-36 to 5-39  
     cast removal, 5-39  
 Cell identification, 6-16 to 6-18  
 Cell, the, 3-2 to 3-3  
 Central nervous system, 3-30 to 3-32  
 Cephalosporins, 7-10  
 Cerebrovascular accident, 4-86  
 Chlamydial genital infections, 11-18 to  
     1-19  
 Chemical, biological, and radiological war-  
     fare, 12-1 to 12-11  
     biological warfare, 12-3  
     chemical agents, 12-3 to 12-8  
         blood agents, 12-5  
             symptoms, 12-5  
             treatment, 12-5  
     choking or lung agents, 12-6  
         symptoms, 12-6  
         treatment, 12-6  
     nerve agents, 12-4  
         signs and symptoms of exposure,  
         12-4  
         treatment, 12-4  
     psychochemical agents, 12-6  
         symptoms, 12-6  
         treatment, 12-6  
     riot control agents, 12-6 to 12-7  
         lacrimators, 12-7  
         vomiting agents, 12-7  
     screening smokes, 12-7  
     vesicants, 12-4 to 12-5  
         lewisite (L), 12-5  
         mustard (HD) and nitrogen  
         mustard (HN), 12-4 to 12-5  
         white phosphorus, 12-7 to 12-8  
     chemical and biological weapons,  
     12-3  
     chemical warfare, 12-1 to 12-2  
     decontamination, 12-10 to 12-11  
     introduction, 12-1  
     radiological warfare, 12-8 to 12-10  
         action before nuclear explosion,  
         12-8  
         effects on personnel, 12-8 to 12-10  
             blast and shock wave injuries,  
             12-8 to 12-9  
             burn injuries, 12-9  
             eye burns, 12-9  
             radiation injuries, 12-9 to 12-10  
         treatment of nuclear casualties, 12-10  
 Chemical burns, 4-79 to 4-80  
 Chest wounds, 4-40  
 Chickenpox—herpes zoster (varicella—  
     shingles, 11-9

- Childbirth, complications in, 4-90
  - breech delivery, 4-90
  - excessive bleeding, 4-90
  - limb presentation, 4-90
  - prolapsed cord, 4-90
- Choking or lung agents, 12-6
- Cholera, 11-9
- Cholera vaccine, 11-4
- Circothyroidotomy, 4-16 to 4-17
- Circulation, 4-17 to 4-20
- Circulatory system, 3-20 to 3-25
  - blood, 3-20 to 3-21
  - blood collection system (venous circulation), 3-24 to 3-25
  - blood vessels, 3-22 to 3-24
  - heart, the, 3-21 to 3-22
- Classifying, 13-13
- Clavicle, fracture of the, 4-55 to 4-56
- Clinical laboratory, 6-1 to 6-23
  - blood collection, 6-1 to 6-3
    - finger puncture, 6-1 to 6-2
      - equipment required, 6-1
      - procedure, 6-1 to 6-2
    - venipuncture (vacutainer method), 6-2 to 6-3
      - equipment required, 6-2
      - procedure, 6-2 to 6-3
  - complete blood count, 6-5 to 6-18
    - differential white blood cell count, 6-13 to 6-18
      - cell identification, 6-16 to 6-18
      - general interpretations of leukocytic changes, 6-14
      - materials required for differential count, 6-14 to 6-15
      - technique for differential count, 6-16
      - technique for making smears, 6-15
      - technique for staining smears, 6-15 to 6-16
  - hematocrit (packed cell volume) determination, 6-11
    - materials required, 6-11
    - procedures, 6-11
  - hemoglobin determination, 6-10 to 6-11
    - materials required for Sahli-hellige test, 6-10 to 6-11
  - red blood cell (erythrocyte) count, 6-5 to 6-10
    - manual Sahli pipette method, 6-6 to 6-9
    - Uniopette method, 6-9 to 6-10
- Clinical laboratory—Continued
  - complete blood count—Continued
    - white blood cell (leukocyte) count, 6-11 to 6-13
      - abnormal white blood cell count, 6-11 to 6-12
      - manual Sahli pipette method, 6-12 to 6-13
      - Uniopette method, 6-13
  - hospital corpsman and clinical laboratory techniques, 6-22 to 6-23
    - administrative responsibilities in the laboratory, 6-22 to 6-23
      - filing the laboratory requests, 6-23
      - patient identification, 6-22
      - specimen identification, 6-23
      - use of laboratory forms, 6-23
      - use of proper forms, 6-23
    - ethics in the laboratory, 6-23
  - microscope, the, 6-3 to 6-5
    - care of the microscope, 6-5
    - focusing the microscope, 6-4 to 6-5
  - urinalysis, 6-18 to 6-22
    - albuminuria, 6-21
      - methods, for measuring albumin in urine, 6-21
    - glucosuria, 6-20
      - methods for measuring glucose, 6-20
      - sulfosalicylic acid method of albumin determination, 6-21
    - microscopic examination of urine sediment, 6-21 to 6-22
      - clinically significant findings, 6-21 to 6-22
      - procedure, 6-21
    - preservation of specimens, 6-19
    - routine examination, 6-19 to 6-20
      - color, 6-19
      - measurement with index refractometer, 6-20
      - measurement with urinometer, 6-20
      - reaction, 6-19 to 6-20
      - specific gravity, 6-20
      - transparency, 6-19
      - volume (for 24-hour specimen or when requested), 6-19
  - urine specimens, 6-18
    - first morning specimen, 6-18
    - random specimen, 6-18
    - twenty-four hour specimen, 6-18

- Cognizance symbols, 14-4
- Cold relief preparations, 7-29
- Color vision testing, 9-6
- Communicable diseases, 11-6
- Communication skills, 5-4 to 5-7
- Compounding, 8-11 to 8-16
- Computers and OCR documents, 13-14 to 13-15
- Contingency supply blocks, 14-19
- Controlled substances, alcohol, and dangerous drugs, regulations and responsibilities pertaining to, 7-34 to 7-36, 14-18 to 14-19
- Contusion, 4-62 to 4-63
- Convulsions, 4-88
- Corps, origin and development of, 2-1 to 2-6
  - commendation by Secretary Forrestal, 2-3 to 2-5
  - corps' establishment in 1898, 2-2 to 2-3
  - Korea and the years following, 2-5 to 2-6
  - Vietnam and the years following, 2-6
  - World War I and the years following, 2-3
  - World War II and the years following, 2-5
- CPR for children and infants, 4-20
- Cranial nerves, 3-32 to 3-33
- Cravat bandage, 4-33 to 4-36
- Cross-reference filing, 13-13

## D

- DD Form 689 (individual sick slip), 10-27
- DD Form 771 (eyewear prescription), 10-28
- DD Form 1141 (record of occupational exposure to ionizing radiation), 10-27
- Decontamination, 12-10 to 12-11
- Dengue fever (breakbone fever), 11-10
- Dengue hemorrhagic fever, 11-10 to 11-11
- Dental military health treatment record, 10-28 to 10-36
- Depressants, central nervous system, 7-20
- Dermatologic emergencies, 4-89
- Diabetic conditions, 4-85 to 4-86
  - diabetic ketoacidosis, 4-85 to 4-86
  - insulin shock, 4-86
- Diet, the adequate, 5-28
- Diet therapy, 5-28 to 5-29
- Differential white blood cell count, 6-13 to 6-18
- Digestive system, the, 3-42 to 3-45
- Directives issuance system, 13-5 to 13-6
- Dislocations, 4-60 to 4-62

- Diuretics, 7-17 to 7-18
- Documents, preparing handling and mailing, 13-15 to 13-17
- Doses, 8-5
  - enlarging doses, 8-5
  - reducing doses, 8-5
- Drowning, 4-88
- Drug abuse, 4-72 to 4-76
- Drug standards, 7-1
- Ductus deferens (vas deferens), 3-48

## E

- Education, health, 5-10 to 5-11
- Ejaculatory duct, 3-48
- Electrical burns, 4-78 to 4-79
- Emergency vehicles, equipment, and supplies, 4-102 to 4-103
- Emollients, 7-5 to 7-6
- Endocrine system, the, 3-40 to 3-42
- Envelopes, addressing, 13-9 to 13-11
- EOA (esophageal obturator airway), 4-16
- Equipment and supplies, first aid, 4-5 to 4-6
- Erythrocyte (red blood cell) count, 6-5 to 6-10
- Esophagus, 3-44
- Ethics in the laboratory, 6-23
- Ethics, professions, 5-2 to 5-3
- Exercise, proper, 11-1 to 11-2
- Expectorants and antitussives, 7-6
- Eye burns, 12-9
- Eye, structure of the, 3-25 to 3-26
- Eye wounds, 4-38 to 4-39

## F

- Facial wounds, 4-39 to 4-40
- FAD (force/activity designator), 14-11
- Fainting (syncope), 4-85
- Fallopian tubes, 3-50
- Farnsworth Lantern Test, 9-6
- Federal Supply Catalog, 14-4
- Federal Supply Catalog System, 14-3
- Federal Supply Classification System, 14-3
- Filing, 13-11 to 13-14
- First aid and emergency procedures, 4-1 to 4-104
  - assessing the patient's condition, 4-2 to 4-4
  - determining the problem, 4-2
  - evaluating the diagnostic and vital signs, 4-2



First aid and emergency procedures—

Continued

assessing the patient's condition—

Continued

examining for medical problems, 4-4

examining for trauma-related  
problems, 4-2 to 4-4

basic life support, 4-7 to 4-20

breathing, 4-12 to 4-14

artificial ventilation, 4-12

back-pressure arm-lift, 4-13

gastric distention, 4-14

mask-to-mask, 4-13 to 4-14

mouth-to-mouth, 4-12 to 4-13

mouth-to-nose, 4-13

circulation, 4-17 to 4-20

CPR for children and infants,  
4-20

one rescuer technique, 4-18

two rescuer technique, 4-18 to  
4-20

supportive equipment, 4-14 to 4-17

artificial airways, 4-14

bag-valve-mask system, 4-14 to  
4-15

cricothyroidotomy, 4-16 to 4-17

esophageal obturator airway  
(EOA), 4-16

mouth-to-mask system, 4-15 to  
4-16

suctioning devices, 4-17

use of oxygen (O<sub>2</sub>), 4-14

upper airway obstruction, 4-7 to  
4-12

abdominal thrusts, 4-10 to 4-11

chest thrusts, 4-11 to 4-12

complete airway obstruction, 4-8

head tilt, 4-9

jaw thrust, 4-9

opening the airway, 4-8 to 4-9

partial airway obstruction, 4-8

common medical emergencies, 4-85 to  
4-90

anaphylactic reactions, 4-86 to 4-87

cerebrovascular accident, 4-86

complications in childbirth, 4-90

breech delivery, 4-90

excessive bleeding, 4-90

limb presentation, 4-90

prolapsed cord, 4-90

convulsions, 4-88

medications, 4-88

dermatologic emergencies, 4-89

First aid and emergency procedures—

Continued

common medical emergencies—Continued

diabetic conditions, 4-85 to 4-86

diabetic ketoacidosis, 4-85 to 4-86

insulin shock, 4-86

drowning, 4-88

emergency childbirth, 4-89 to 4-90

fainting (syncope), 4-85

heart conditions, 4-87

acute myocardial infarction, 4-87

angina pectoris, 4-87

congestive heart failure, 4-87

psychiatric emergencies, 4-88 to 4-89

developing the medical history, 4-4 to 4-5

environmental injuries, 4-76 to 4-85

chemical burns, 4-79 to 4-80

chemical burns to the eye, 4-79  
to 4-80

cold exposure injury, 4-82 to 4-85

general cooling (hypothermia),  
4-82 to 4-83

later management of cold injury,  
4-84 to 4-85

local cooling, 4-83 to 4-84

electrical burns, 4-78 to 4-79

heat exposure injury, 4-80 to 4-82

heat cramps, 4-80

heat exhaustion, 4-80 to 4-81

heat stroke, 4-81

prevention of heat exposure in-  
juries, 4-81 to 4-82

sunburn, 4-78

thermal burns, 4-77 to 4-78

aid station care, 4-78

first aid, 4-77 to 4-78

white phosphorus burns, 4-80

first aid equipment and supplies, 4-5 to  
4-6

general first aid rules, 4-1 to 4-2

poisons and drug abuse, 4-63 to 4-76

absorbed poisons, 4-67

drug abuse, 4-72 to 4-76

alcohol intoxication, 4-72 to 4-74

barbiturate intoxication, 4-74 to  
4-75

cannabis intoxication, 4-75 to  
4-76

hallucinogen intoxication, 4-75  
handling drug-intoxicated per-  
sons, 4-76

narcotic intoxication, 4-72

nonbarbiturate tranquilizer in-  
toxication, 4-75

stimulant intoxication, 4-75

First aid and emergency procedures—  
Continued

- poisons and drug abuse—Continued
  - general treatment, 4-63
- ingested poisons, 4-63 to 4-66
  - corrosives, 4-64 to 4-65
  - noncorrosives, 4-63 to 4-64
  - petroleum distillates, 4-65
  - shellfish and fish poisoning, 4-65 to 4-66
- injected poisons, 4-67
  - bee, wasp, and fire ant stings, 4-67
  - bites, stings, and punctures from sea animals, 4-71 to 4-72
  - scorpion stings, 4-67 to 4-68
  - snakebites, 4-68 to 4-70
  - spider bites, 4-68
- obtaining information, 4-63
- poisons by inhalation, 4-66
- rescue and transportation procedures, 4-90 to 4-104
  - protective equipment, 4-90 to 4-92
    - asbestos suits, 4-91 to 4-92
    - detection devices, 4-92
    - hose (airline) masks, 4-91
    - life-lines, 4-92
    - oxygen breathing apparatus, 4-91
    - protective (gas) masks, 4-91
- rescue procedures, 4-92 to 4-102
  - lifts, drags, and carriers, 4-99 to 4-102
  - moving the victim to safety, 4-95
  - phases of rescue operations, 4-92 to 4-93
  - rescue from electrical contact, 4-94
  - rescue from fire, 4-93
  - rescue from steam-filled spaces, 4-93 to 4-94
  - rescue from the water, 4-95
  - rescue from unventilated compartments, 4-94 to 4-95
  - stages of extrication, 4-93
  - stretchers, 4-95 to 4-98
- transpiration of the injured, 4-102 to 4-104
  - care at the medical treatment facility, 4-104
  - care en route, 4-103 to 4-104
  - emergency vehicles, equipment, and supplies, 4-102 to 4-103

First aid and emergency procedures—  
Continued

- shock, 4-46 to 4-63
  - anaphylactic shock, 4-49
  - cardiogenic shock, 4-48 to 4-49
  - general treatment procedures, 4-49 to 4-50
    - pneumatic counter-pressure devices (MAST), 4-49 to 4-50
  - hypovolemic shock, 4-48
- injuries to bones, 4-52 to 4-60
  - fracture of the clavicle, 4-55 to 4-56
  - fracture of the forearm, 4-53
  - fracture of the jaw, 4-57
  - fracture of the kneecap, 4-55
  - fracture of the lower leg, 4-54 to 4-55
  - fracture of the nose, 4-56 to 4-57
  - fracture of the rib, 4-56
  - fracture of the skull, 4-57 to 4-58
  - fracture of the spine, 4-58 to 4-60
  - fracture of the thigh, 4-54
  - fracture of the upper arm, 4-53 to 4-54
- injuries to bones, joints, and muscles, 4-51
- injuries to joints and muscles, 4-60 to 4-63
  - contusion, 4-62 to 4-63
  - dislocations, 4-60 to 4-62
  - sprains, 4-62
  - strains, 4-62
- neurogenic shock, 4-48
- pain relief, 4-50 to 4-51
  - morphine administration, 4-50 to 4-51
- septic shock, 4-49
- use of splints, 4-51 to 4-52
- soft tissue injuries, 4-20 to 4-46
  - abdominal wounds, 4-40 to 4-42
  - chest wounds, 4-40
  - classification of wounds, 4-20 to 4-22
    - causes of the wound, 4-21 to 4-22
    - general condition of the wound, 4-20
    - location of the wound, 4-21

First aid and emergency procedures—  
Continued

- soft tissue injuries—Continued
  - classification of wounds—Continued
    - size of the wound, 4-21
    - types of wounds, 4-21
  - eye wounds, 4-38 to 4-39
  - facial wounds, 4-39 to 4-40
  - head wounds, 4-39
  - management of open soft tissue injury, 4-22 to 4-25
    - control of hemorrhage, 4-22
    - elevation, 4-24
    - hemorrhage, 4-22
    - pressure points, 4-22 to 4-24
    - splints, 4-24 to 4-25
    - tourniquet, 4-25
  - management of soft tissue injury, 4-26 to 4-36
    - barton bandage, 4-29 to 4-30
    - battle dressings, 4-36
    - cravat bandage, 4-33 to 4-36
    - dressings and bandages, 4-26 to 4-27
    - roller bandage, 4-27 to 4-29
    - triangular bandage, 4-30 to 4-33
  - removing foreign objects, 4-42
  - special considerations in wound treatment, 4-37 to 4-38
  - special wounds, 4-36 to 4-38
    - abscesses, 4-38
    - animal bites, 4-36 to 4-37
    - infection, 4-37 to 4-38
    - inflammation, 4-38
    - shock, 4-37
  - wound closing, 4-42 to 4-46
    - general principles of wound suturing, 4-45 to 4-46
    - suture materials, 4-43 to 4-44
    - suture needles, 4-44
    - preparation of casualty, 4-44 to 4-45
- triage, 4-6 to 4-7
  - sorting for evacuation, 4-7
  - sorting for treatment—non-tactical, 4-6 to 4-7
  - sorting for treatment—tactical, 4-6

Food Sanitation, 11-25 to 11-26

- health standards for food service personnel, 11-26
- training and hygiene of food service personnel, 11-26

- Food care, proper, 11-1
- Forearm, fracture of the, 4-53
- Formulas, 8-4 to 8-5
  - enlarging formulas, 8-5
  - reducing formulas, 8-4

**G**

- Gas masks, protective, 4-91
- Genitalia, external, 3-49
- Glossary, AII-1 to AII-9
- Glucosuria, 6-20
- Gonads, 3-42
- Gonococcal infection of the genitourinary tract, 11-19
- Gowning and gloving, 5-21 to 5-24

**H**

- Hallucinogen intoxication, 4-75
- Hand scrub, surgical, 5-20 to 5-21
- Head wounds, 4-39
- Health records, 10-1 to 10-36
  - introduction, 10-1 to 10-27
    - adjunct health record forms and reports, 10-27 to 10-28
      - abbreviated clinical record (SF 539), 10-27
      - consultation sheet (SF 513), 10-27
      - eyewear prescription (DD Form 771), 10-28
      - medical board report (NAVMED 6100/1), 10-27 to 10-28
      - narrative summary (SF 502), 10-27
  - closing the health record, 10-2 to 10-3
    - desertion, 10-3
    - disenrollment of midshipmen or NROTC members, 10-3
    - former members retained in naval hospitals, 10-3
  - custody of the health record, 10-4 to 10-7
    - cross-servicing health records, 10-4
    - hospitalization, 10-6 to 10-7
    - lost, damaged, or destroyed records, 10-6
    - transfers to ships or stations, 10-6

- Health records—Continued
  - introduction—Continued
    - health record, the, 10-1
  - military health (dental) treatment record, 10-28 to 10-36
    - dental health questionnaire (NAV-MED 6600/3), 10-35 to 10-36
  - health record-dental (SF 603), 10-30 to 10-35
  - military health (dental) treatment record jacket (NAVMED 6150/10-19), 10-30
  - military health (medical) treatment record, 10-8 to 10-27
    - abstract of service and medical history (NAVMED 6150/4), 10-20 to 10-25
    - chronological record of medical care (SF-600), 10-12 to 10-19
    - immunization record (SF 601), 10-19 to 10-20
    - individual sick slip (DD Form 689), 10-27
    - military health (medical) treatment record jacket (NAV-MED) 6150/10-19), 10-10 to 10-12
    - Problem Summary List (NAV-MED 6150/20), 10-12
    - record identifier for personnel reliability (NAVPERS 5510/1), 10-12
    - record of occupational exposure to ionizing radiation (DD Form 1141), 10-27
    - special duty medical abstract (NAVMED 6150/2), 10-25 to 10-26
    - syphilis record (SF 602), 10-20
  - opening the health record, 10-1 to 10-2
    - enlisted members, 10-2
    - officers, 10-1 to 10-2
  - release of medical information, 10-7 to 10-8
  - verification of the health record, 10-3 to 10-4
- Heart conditions, 4-87
  - acute myocardial infarction, 4-87
  - angina pectoris, 4-87
  - congestive heart failure, 4-87
- Heat cramps, 4-80
- Heat exhaustion, 4-80 to 4-81
- Heat stroke, 4-81
- Hemoglobin determination, 6-10 to 6-11
- Hemostatic, 7-24
- Hepatitis B virus vaccine, 11-5
- Hepatitis, viral, 11-11 to 11-13
- Herpes simplex, 11-19
- Histamine H<sub>2</sub>receptor antagonists, 7-29
- History of the hospital corps, United States
  - Navy, 2-1 to 2-6
    - hospital corpsmen today, 2-6
    - origin and development of the corps, 2-1 to 2-6
      - commendation by Secretary Forrestal, 2-3 to 2-5
      - corps' establishment in 1898, 2-2 to 2-3
      - Korea and the years following, 2-5 to 2-6
      - Vietnam and the years following, 2-6
      - World War I and the years following, 2-3
      - World War II and the years following, 2-5
- Hose (air line) masks, 4-91
- Hospital corpsmen today, 2-6
- Hospital corpsmen—professional development, 1-1 to 1-7
  - desirable skills, 1-2
  - duties, 1-1
  - leadership, 1-3
  - Navy enlisted advancement system, 1-3 to 1-7
    - how to prepare for advancement, 1-5 to 1-7
      - Bibliography for Advancement Study, 1-5 to 1-6
      - Manual of Navy Enlisted Manpower and Personnel Classifications and Occupational Standards, 1-5
      - personnel advancement requirements, 1-5
      - rate training manuals, 1-6
      - qualifying for advancement, 1-3
      - who will be advanced, 1-4 to 1-5
- patient relationships, 1-1
- personal traits, 1-2 to 1-3
  - financial responsibility, 1-3
  - integrity, 1-3
  - personal appearance, 1-3

Hospital corpsmen—professional development—Continued  
     professional ethics, 1-1 to 1-2  
         your first responsibility is to your patient, 1-2  
         your second responsibility is to the team, 1-2  
         your third responsibility is to the hospital corps, 1-2  
     responsibilities, 1-1  
 Hygiene, environmental, 5-15 to 5-16  
 Hygiene, personal, 11-1 to 11-2  
 Hypothalamus, 3-40  
 Hypothermia (general cooling), 4-82 to 4-83  
 Hypovolemic shock, 4-48

## I

Immunization, 11-2 to 11-6  
 Immunization record (SF 601), 10-19 to 10-20  
 Immunizations Log, 13-2  
 Immunizing agents, 7-30 to 7-31  
 Incompatibilities, 8-17 to 8-18  
 Index refractometer, measure with, 6-20  
 Infection, 4-37 to 4-38  
 Inflammation, 4-38  
 Influenza, 11-13  
 Influenza vaccine, 11-4  
 Insects and carriers, control of, 11-29 to 11-35  
 Instruments, pharmaceutical, 8-14 to 8-15  
     graduates, 8-15  
     mortar and pestle, 8-15  
     ointment tile, 8-14  
     pipettes, 8-15  
     pharmaceutical baths, 8-15  
     ribbed funnel, 8-15  
     spatula, 8-14 to 8-15  
     suction flash, 8-15  
     wire gauze, 8-15  
 Integumentary system, the, 3-18 to 3-20  
     skin appendages, 3-19 to 3-20  
     skin function, 3-18  
     skin structure, 3-19  
 Intestine, 3-44 to 3-45  
     large intestine, 3-44 to 3-45  
     small intestine, 3-44  
 Inventories, types of, 14-14 to 14-15  
     bulkhead-to-bulkhead, 14-14  
     random sampling inventory, 14-15  
     special commodity inventory, 14-14

Inventories, types of—Continued  
     special material inventory, 14-14 to 14-15  
     specific commodity inventory, 14-14  
     spot inventory, 14-15  
     velocity inventory, 14-15

## J

Jaeger cards, 9-6  
 Jaw, fracture of the, 4-57  
 Joints, 3-13 to 3-14  
 Joints and muscles, injuries to, 4-60 to 4-63

## K

Kidneys, 3-45 to 3-47  
 Kneecap, fracture of the, 4-55  
 Korea and the years following, 2-5 to 2-6

## L

Laboratory forms, use of, 6-23  
 Lacrimators, 12-7  
 Laxatives, 7-16  
 Leg, fracture of the lower, 4-54 to 4-55  
 Leukocyte (white blood cell) count, 6-11 to 6-13  
 Lewisite (L), 12-5  
 Life support, basic, 4-7 to 4-20  
 Life-lines, 4-92  
 Lifts, drags, and carriers, 4-99 to 4-102  
 Lymphatic system, 3-25 to 3-26  
     lymph, 3-25  
     lymph nodes, 3-26  
     lymph vessels, 3-25 to 3-26

## M

Macrolides, 7-12  
 Malaria, 11-13 to 11-14  
 Mammary glands, 3-49  
 Manual Sahli pipette method, 6-6 to 6-9, 6-12 to 6-13  
 Mathematics, 8-5 to 8-11  
 Measles, 11-14 to 11-15  
 Measles and rubella vaccines, 11-5  
 Medical Department Journal, 13-1

- Medical patient, the, 5-29 to 5-31
  - food and fluid therapy, 5-30
  - medications, 5-30
  - patient teaching, 5-30 to 5-31
  - test and procedures, 5-29 to 5-30
- Medical Services and Outpatient Morbidity Report, 13-2 to 13-5
- Medication administration, 7-1 to 7-3
  - dosage, 7-1 to 7-2
  - factors affecting dosage, 7-2 to 7-3
  - methods of administering drugs, 7-3
- Memorandum, 13-11
- Messages, 13-11
- Metabolism, 5-27 to 5-28
- Metric system, the, 8-1 to 8-3
- Microscope, the, 6-3 to 6-5
  - care of the microscope, 6-5
  - focusing the microscope, 6-4 to 6-5
- MILSTRIP requisition, preparation of a, 14-12 to 14-14
- Morning Report of the Sick (formerly NAVMED-T), 13-2
- Morphine administration, 4-50 to 4-51
- Mouth, 3-43
- Mouth-to-mask system, 4-15 to 4-16
- Mumps vaccine, 11-5
- Muscle relaxants, skeletal, 7-22
- Muscles, 3-14 to 3-18
- Mustard (HD) and nitrogen mustard (HN), 12-4 to 12-5

## N

- Narcotic intoxication, 4-72
- Naval letter format, standard, 13-6 to 13-9
- NAVMED 6100/1 (medical board report), 10-27 to 10-28
- NAVMED 6120/2, officer physical examination questionnaire, 9-3
- NAVMED 6150/2, special duty medical abstract, 9-3, 10-25 to 10-26
- NAVMED 6150/4 (abstract of service and medical history), 10-20 to 10-25
- NAVMED 6150/10-19 (military health (medical treatment record jacket), 10-10 to 10-12
- NAVMED 6150/20 (Problem Summary List), 10-12

- NAVMED 6600/3 (dental health questionnaire), 10-35 to 10-36
- NAVPERS 5510/1 (record identifier for personnel reliability), 10-12
- Navy Item Control Numbers, 14-3
- Nerve agents, 12-3 to 12-4
  - signs and symptoms of exposure, 12-4
  - treatment, 12-4
- Nervous system, the, 3-29 to 3-34
- Neurogenic shock, 4-48
- Neuron, the, 3-29
- Nonbarbiturate tranquilizer intoxication, 4-75
- Nose, fracture of the, 4-56 to 4-57
- Nuclear casualties, treatment of, 12-10
- Nutrition, 5-25 to 5-29, 11-2

## O

- Occupational health medical surveillance examinations, 9-5
- OCR document control procedures, 13-18 to 13-19
- OCR documents, correction of, 13-17 to 13-18
- OCR documents, transmittal of, 13-18
- Operating room, cleaning the, 5-24
- Operating room, general safety precautions in the, 5-24 to 5-25
- Opium and IT alkaloids, 7-20 to 7-21
- Optical character recognition documents, introduction to, 13-14 to 13-20
- Organs, 3-6
- Orthopedic patient, the, 5-36 to 5-39
  - general care, 5-36
  - immobilization, 5-36 to 5-39
    - cast fabrication, 5-36 to 5-39
    - cast removal, 5-39
- Ovaries, 3-50
- Oxygen breathing apparatus, 4-91
- Oxygen (O<sub>2</sub>), use of, 4-14
- Oxytocics, 7-28

## P

- Pancreas, 3-42
- Parathyroid glands, 3-41
- Pathogenic organism control, 5-16 to 5-25
  - medical asepsis, 5-16
  - surgical aseptic technique, 5-17 to 5-24

Patient care, 5-1 to 5-40

- assessing and reporting, 5-7 to 5-11
  - health education, 5-10 to 5-11
- communication skills, 5-4 to 5-7
  - contact point, 5-5 to 5-6
  - therapeutic communications, 5-6 to 5-7
- environmental hygiene, 5-15 to 5-16
- interpersonal relations, 5-3 to 5-4
  - culture, 5-3
  - race, 5-3
  - religion, 5-3
  - sex, 5-4
- introduction, 5-1
  - health and illness, 5-1
- medical patient, the, 5-29 to 5-31
  - food and fluid therapy, 5-36
  - medications, 5-30
  - patient teaching, 5-30 to 5-31
  - test and procedures, 5-29 to 5-30
- nutrition, 5-25 to 5-29
  - adequate diet, the, 5-28
  - diet therapy, 5-28 to 5-29
  - metabolism, 5-27 to 5-28
    - basal metabolic rate, 5-27 to 5-28
    - caloric value of foods, 5-27
    - nutritive substances, 5-25 to 5-27
- orthopedic patient, the, 5-36 to 5-39
  - general care, 5-36
  - immobilization, 5-36 to 5-39
    - cast fabrication, 5-36 to 5-39
    - cast removal, 5-39
- pathogenic organism control, 5-16 to 5-25
  - general safety precautions in the operating room, 5-24 to 5-25
  - medical asepsis, 5-16
  - surgical aseptic technique, 5-17 to 5-24
    - basic guidelines, 5-17 to 5-18
    - cleaning the operating room, 5-24
    - glassware, 5-19 to 5-20
    - gowning and gloving, 5-21 to 5-24
    - handling sterile articles, 5-20
    - instruments, 5-19
    - methods of sterilization, 5-18 to 5-19
    - preparation of supplies for autoclaving, 5-19

Patient care—Continued

- pathogenic organism control—Continued
- surgical aseptic technique—Continued
  - rubber latex materials, 5-20
  - surgical hand scrub, 5-20 to 5-21
  - suture materials, 5-20
- patient, the, 5-1 to 5-2
- professional practice, 5-11 to 5-12
- professions ethics, 5-2 to 5-3
- safety aspects, 5-12 to 5-14
  - environmental safety, 5-12 to 5-14
  - general safety guidelines, 5-14
- surgical patient, the, 5-31 to 5-35
  - operative phase, 5-32 to 5-34
    - anesthesia, 5-32 to 5-34
    - positioning, 5-32
  - postoperative phase, 5-35 to 5-36
  - preoperative phase, 5-31 to 5-32
  - recovery phase, 5-34 to 5-35
- terminally ill patient, the, 5-39 to 5-40
- Penicillins, 7-8 to 7-10
- Penis, 3-48
- Peripheral nervous system, 3-32 to 3-34
- Pest control, vector and economic, 11-26 to 11-29
- Pesticide safety, 11-29
- Pharmacology and toxicology, 7-1 to 7-36
  - biological agents, 7-30 to 7-31
    - factors to be remembered in connection with biological, 7-31
    - examinations of parenteral solutions, 7-31
  - immunizing agents, 7-30 to 7-31
    - alum precipitated diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and pertussis vaccines combined, 7-30
    - cholera vaccine, 7-30
    - diphtheria antitoxin, 7-30
    - dried smallpox vaccine, 7-31
    - influenza virus vaccine, 7-31
    - plague vaccine, 7-30
    - polio virus vaccine live, oral trivalent (Sabin), 7-30
    - tetanus antitoxin, 7-30
    - tetanus toxoid, 7-30
    - yellow fever vaccine, 7-30
- drug classifications, 7-3 to 7-4

Pharmacology and toxicology—Continued

drug groups, 7-4 to 7-29

absorbents, 7-5

aminoglycosides, 7-11 to 7-12

gentamycin sulfate (Garamycin),  
7-12

neomycin sulfate, 7-12

streptomycin sulfate, 7-11

anesthetics, 7-25

dibucaine hydrochloride  
(Nupercaine), 7-26

fentanyl and droperidol (In-  
novar), 7-26

general anesthesia and anesthesia  
induction agents, 7-25

halothane (Fluothane), 7-26

ketamine hydrochloride  
(Ketalar), 7-26

lidocaine hydrochloride (xylo-  
caine), 7-26

local anesthetics, 7-26

nitrous, oxide (laughing gas),  
7-25 to 7-26

procaine hydrochloride (Novo-  
caine), 7-26

proparacaine (Ophthetac, Oph-  
thaine), 7-26

antacids, 7-4 to 7-5

alumina and magnesia oral sus-  
pension (Maalox), 7-4 to 7-5

alumina, magnesia, and sime-  
thicone oral suspension (My-  
lanta, Gelusil), 7-5

aluminum hydroxide gel (Am-  
phojel), 7-4

magaldrate (Riopan), 7-5

magnesium hydroxide (Milk of  
Magnesia USP), 7-4

anticoagulants, 7-24 to 7-25

heparin sodium, 7-24

warfarin sodium (Coumadin),  
7-24 to 7-25

antidiarrheals, 7-17

diphenoxylate hydrochloride  
(Lomotil), 7-17

kaolin mixture with pectin (Kao-  
pectate), 7-17

antifungal, 7-14 to 7-15

clotrimazole (Lotrimin, Myce-  
lex), 7-15

griseofulvin (Gris-peg, fulvicin),  
7-14

Pharmacology and toxicology—Continued

drug groups—Continued

antifungals—Continued

miconazole nitrate (Monistat),  
7-14

nystatin (Mycostatin), 7-14

tolnaftate (Tinactin, Aftate),  
7-15

undecylenic acid (Desenex), 7-14

antihistamines, 7-28

chlorpheniramine maleate  
(Chlor-trimeton), 7-29

dimenhydrinate (Dramamine),  
7-29

diphenhydramine hydrochloride  
(Bendaryl), 7-28 to 7-29

meclizine hydrochloride (Antivet,  
Bonine), 7-29

antiinfectives, 7-7

antibacterial agents, 7-7

antiparasitus, 7-15 to 7-16

chloroquine phosphate (Ara-  
len), 7-15

crotamiton (Eurax), 7-15

fansidar (Sulfadoxine and Pyri-  
methamine), 7-16

lindane (Kevell) (old name:  
Gamma Benzene Hexachlo-  
ride), 7-15

mebendazole (Vermox), 7-16

metronidazole (Flagyl), 7-15

primaquine phosphate, 7-16

pyrantel pamoate (Antiminth),  
7-16

pyrvinium pamoate (Povan),  
7-16

thiabendazole (Mintezal), 7-16

antiseptics, disinfectants, and germi-  
cides, 7-6 to 7-7

benzalkonium chloride (Zephiran  
Chloride), 7-7

glutaraldehyde (Cidex), 7-7

hexachlorophene (pHisoHex),  
7-7

hydrogen peroxide, 7-7

isopropyl alcohol (Isopro-  
panol), 7-7

phenol (carbolic acid), 7-6

providone-iodine (Betadine), 7-6

silver nitrate, 7-7

thimersol (merthiolate), 7-7

astringents, 7-5

aluminum acetate topical solu-  
tion (Burrow's Solution), 7-5

calamine lotion, 7-5



Pharmacology and toxicology—Continued

drug groups—Continued

autonomic drugs, 7-26

atropine sulfate (Alkaloid obtained from Belladonna), 7-27

bethanechol chloride (Urecholine, Duvoid), 7-27

glycopyrrolate (Robinul), 7-27

hydralazine hydrochloride (Apresoline), 7-28

methyldopa (Aldomet), 7-28

neostigmine methylsulfate (Prostigmin), 7-26 to 7-27

parasympathetic drugs, 7-26

parasympatholytic drugs (Anticholinergic drugs), 7-27

pilocarpine (Pilocar, Isoptocarpine), 7-27

propantheline bromide (Probanthine), 7-27

propranolol hydrochloride (Inderal), 7-28

reserpine (Sandril, Serpisil), 7-28

sympatholytic drugs, 7-27 to 7-28

sympathomimetic drugs, 7-27

cardiovascular agents, 7-23

digitoxin (Crystodigin, Purodigin), 7-23

digoxin (Lanoxin), 7-23

guinidine sulfate, 7-23

central nervous system depressants, 7-20

alcohol (Ethyl Alcohol, Ethanal), 7-20

pentobarbital (Nembutal), 7-20

phenobarbital (Luminal), 7-20

phenytoin sodium (Dilantin), 7-20

central nervous system stimulants, 7-19 to 7-20

dextroamphetamine sulfate (Dexedrine), 7-20

methylphenidate hydrochloride (Ritalin), 7-20

cephalosporins, 7-10

cefazolin (Ancef, Kefzol), 7-10

cefoxitin (Mefoxin), 7-10

cephadrine (Anspor, Velosef), 7-10

cephalexin (Keflex), 7-10

cephalothin (Keflin), 7-10

Pharmacology and toxicology—Continued

drug groups—Continued

cold relief preparations, 7-29

phenylephrine hydrochloride, phenylpropanolamine hydrochloride, and brompheniramine hydrochloride (Dimetapp Extentabs), 7-29

phenylpropanolamine and guaifenesin (Entex-LA), 7-29

pseudoephedrine hydrochloride (Sudafed), 7-29

pseudoephedrine hydrochloride and dextrobrompheniramine hydrochloride (Drixoral), 7-29

pseudoephedrine hydrochloride and triprolidine hydrochloride (Actifed), 7-29

diuretics, 7-17 to 7-18

acetazolamide (Diamox), 7-18

chlorthalidone (Hygroton), 7-18

furosemide (Lasix), 7-18

hydrochlorothiazide (Esidrix, Oretic, Hydrodiuril), 7-18

triamterene and hydrochlorothiazide (Dyazide), 7-18

emollients, 7-5 to 7-6

cocoa butter (Theobroma Oil), 7-5

hydrous wool fat (Lanolin), 7-5

petrolatum (Petroleum jelly), 7-5

zinc oxide ointment, 7-5 to 7-6

expectorants and antitussives, 7-6

benzonatate (Tessalon Perles), 7-6

dextromethorphan (DM), 7-6

guaifenesin (Robitussin), 7-6

terpin hydrate elixir with codeine (ETH with codeine), 7-6

hemostatic, 7-24

absorbable gelatin sponge, 7-24

histamine H<sub>2</sub> receptor antagonists, 7-29

cimetidine (Tagamet), 7-29

ranitidine (Zantac), 7-29

laxatives, 7-16

bisacodyl (Ducolax), 7-17

ducosate calcium (Surfak), 7-17

ducosate sodium (Colace), 7-17

Pharmacology and toxicology—Continued

drug groups—Continued

laxatives—Continued

glycerine suppositories NF, 7-16 to 7-17

magnesium citrate (Citra-  
te of  
magnesia), 7-17

mineral oil, 7-16 to 7-17

psyllium hydrophilic mucilloid  
(Metamucil), 7-17

macrolides, 7-12

clindamycin hydrochloride (Cle-  
cin), 7-12

Erythromycin (Ilotycin, Erythro-  
cin, E-Mycin), 7-12

vancomycin hydrochloride  
(Vanocin), 7-12

miscellaneous antibiotics, 7-12 to  
7-14

bacitracin, 7-14

chloramphenicol sodium succi-  
nate (Chloromycetin), 7-13

isoniazid (INH), 7-12

nitrofurantoin (Furadantin),  
Macrofantin), 7-13

phenazopyridine (Pyridium),  
7-13 to 7-14

polymixin B sulfate (Aerosporin)  
and polymixin E sulfate (Coly -  
mycin S), 7-13

refampin (Rifadin), 7-12

spectinomycin hydrochloride  
(Trobicin), 7-13

non-narcotic analgesics and anti-  
pyretics, 7-18 to 7-19

acetaminophen (Tylenol), 7-18 to  
7-19

asprin (ASA, Cama, Ascriptin,  
Ecotrin, Easprin), 7-18

ibuprofen (Motrin), 7-19

indomethacin (Indocin), 7-19

naproxen sodium (Anaprox),  
7-19

phenylbutazone (Butazolidine),  
7-19

sulindac (Clinoril), 7-19

tolmetin sodium (Tolectin), 7-19

opium and IT alkaloids, 7-20 to  
7-21

meperidine hydrochloride  
(Demerol), 7-21

morphine sulfate, 7-21

paregoric (Camphorated Opium  
Tincture), 7-21

Pharmacology and toxicology—Continued

drug groups—Continued

oxytocics, 7-28

ergonovine maleate (Ergotrate),  
7-28

oxytocin (Pitocin), 7-28

penicillins, 7-8 to 7-10

Ampicillin (Polycillin, Omnipen,  
Totacillin), 7-9

dicloxacillin (Dynapen), 7-9

methicillin sodium (Staphcillin),  
7-9 to 7-10

nafticillin (Nafcil, Unipen), 7-10

penicillin G (aqueous), 7-9

penicillin G benzathine (Bicillin),  
7-9

penicillin G procaine, aqueous  
(Wycillin), 7-9

penicillin V potassium (Phenoxy -  
methyl Penicillin) (Pen-Vee K,  
Betapen-VK, V-Cillin K), 7-9

psychotherapeutic agents, 7-21 to  
7-22

amitriptyline hydrochloride  
(Elavil), 7-22

chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride  
(Librium), 7-22

chlorpromazine hydrochloride  
(Thorazine), 7-21

diazepam (Valium), 7-22

flurazepam (Dalmane), 7-22

haloperidol (Haldol), 7-21 to  
7-22

hydroxyzine hydrochloride  
(Vistaril), 7-22

lithium (Eskalith, Lithane), 7-22

prochlorperazine (Compazine),  
7-21

thioridazine (Mellaril), 7-21

skeletal muscle relaxants, 7-22

chlorzoxazone and acetamino-  
phen (Parafon Forte), 7-23

cyclobenzaprine hydrochloride  
(Flexeril), 7-22

methocarbamol (Robaxin), 7-22

orphenadrine, asprin, and caf-  
feine (Norgesic), 7-23

sulfonamides, 7-8

silver sulfadiazine (Silvadene),  
7-8

sulfacetamide (Sulamyd), 7-8

Pharmacology and toxicology—Continued  
 drug groups—Continued  
   sulfonimides—Continued  
     sulfisoxazole (Gantrisin), 7-8  
     trimethoprim and sulfamethoxazole (Bactrim, Septra), 7-8  
 tetracycline, 7-10 to 7-11  
   doxycycline hyclate (Vibramycin), 7-11  
   minocycline hydrochloride (Minocin), 7-11  
   tetracycline hydrochloride (Achromycin), 7-11  
 vasoconstrictors, 7-24  
   epinephrine (Adrenalin, Suphrine), 7-24  
   phenylephrine hydrochloride (Neo-synephrine), 7-24  
   tetrahydrozoline hydrochloride (Visine), 7-24  
 vasodilators, 7-23  
   amyl nitrite, 7-23  
   isosorbide dinitrate (Isordil, Sorbitrate), 7-23  
   nitroglycerin (Nitrostat, Nitrobid), 7-23  
   procainamide hydrochloride (Pronestyl, Procan SR), 7-24  
   pyridamole (Persantine), 7-23  
 vitamins, 7-25  
   ascorbic acid (Vitamin C), 7-25  
   cyanocobalamin (Vitamin B<sub>12</sub>), 7-25  
   pyridoxine hydrochloride (Vitamin B<sub>6</sub>), 7-25  
   riboflavin (Vitamin B<sub>2</sub>), 7-25  
   thiamine hydrochloride (Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>), 7-25  
   vitamin A (Retinol), 7-25  
   vitamin D, 7-25  
   vitamin K, 7-25  
 drug standards, 7-1  
 introduction, 7-1  
 medication administration, 7-1 to 7-3  
   dosage, 7-1 to 7-2  
   factors affecting dosage, 7-2 to 7-3  
     age, 7-2  
     weight, 7-2  
   methods of administering drugs, 7-3  
     inhalation, 7-3  
     oral, 7-3

Pharmacology and toxicology—Continued  
 medication administration—Continued  
   methods of administering drugs—Continued  
     parenteral, 7-3  
     rectal, 7-3  
     topical, 7-3  
     vaginal, 7-3  
 nomenclature, 7-4  
 regulations and responsibilities  
   pertaining to controlled substances, alcohol, and dangerous drugs, 7-34 to 7-36  
     accountability, 7-35  
     antidotes and antidote lockers, 7-36  
     drug definitions, 7-35  
       dangerous drugs, 7-35  
     manual of the medical department, 7-35 to 7-36  
     responsibility, 7-35  
 toxicology, 7-31 to 7-34  
   classification of poisons, 7-32  
     alkaloidal poisons, 7-32  
     gaseous poisons, 7-32  
     inorganic poisons, 7-32  
     nonalkaloidal poisons, 7-32  
   effects and symptoms of poisons, 7-32 to 7-33  
     corrosives, 7-33  
     food poisoning, 7-33  
     gaseous poisons, 7-33  
     irritants, 7-33  
     neurotics, 7-33  
   emetics, 7-34  
   poison control centers, 7-33 to 7-34  
   treatment of poisoning, 7-34  
 Pharmacy, 8-1 to 8-19  
   compounding, 8-11 to 8-16  
     ethics of compounding, 8-12  
     heat, 8-12 to 8-14  
   pharmaceutical balances, 8-15 to 8-16  
     care of the balance, 8-16  
     operation of the torsion balance, 8-15 to 8-16  
   pharmaceutical instruments, 8-14 to 8-15  
     graduates, 8-15  
     mortar and pestle, 8-15  
     ointment tile, 8-14  
     pharmaceutical baths, 8-15  
     pipettes, 8-15

## Pharmacy—Continued

- compounding—Continued
  - pharmaceutical instruments—Continued
    - ribbed funnel, 8-15
    - spatula, 8-14 to 8-15
    - suction flash, 8-15
    - wire gauze, 8-15
  - pharmaceutical process, 8-12
    - comminution, 8-12
    - process of separation, 8-12
- conversion, 8-4
- incompatibilities, 8-17 to 8-18
  - chemical, 8-18
  - manifestations of incompatibility, 8-18
    - corrective measures, 8-18
  - physical, 8-18
  - therapeutic, 8-17 to 8-18
- mathematics, 8-5 to 8-11
  - decimals, 8-5 to 8-6
    - addition of decimals, 8-5
    - changing a decimal to a common fraction, 8-6
    - division of decimals, 8-6
    - helpful hints when multiplying or dividing by decimals, 8-6
    - multiplication of decimals, 8-6
    - subtraction of decimals, 8-6
  - fractions, 8-6 to 8-7
    - addition of fractions, 8-7
    - division of fractions, 8-7
    - multiplication of fractions, 8-7
    - subtraction of fractions, 8-7
    - to change a mixed number to an improper fraction, 8-7
    - types of fractions, 8-6
- percentage, 8-7 to 8-9
  - alternate method for solving percentage problems, 8-8 to 8-9
  - to change a fraction to a decimal, 8-7
- ratio and proportion, 8-9 to 8-11
  - application of proportion, 8-9 to 8-10
  - ratio solutions, 8-10 to 8-11
  - solution processes, 8-10
  - terms of proportion, 8-9
- specific gravity, 8-11

## Pharmacy—Continued

- metrology and calculation, 8-1 to 8-3
    - apothecary system, the, 8-3
    - avoirdupois system, the, 8-3
    - converting weights and measures, 8-3
    - metric system, the, 8-1 to 8-3
    - table of weights and measures, 8-3
  - pharmaceutical preparations, 8-16 to 8-17
    - capsules, 8-17
    - elixirs, 8-16
      - methods of preparation, 8-16
    - lotions, 8-16
    - ointments, 8-17
      - methods of preparation, 8-17
    - suppositories, 8-17
      - methods of preparation, 8-17
    - suspensions, 8-16 to 8-17
      - method of preparation, 8-16 to 8-17
    - syrups, 8-16
      - method of preparation, 8-16
  - practical pharmacy procedures, 8-18 to 8-19
    - compounding, 8-18 to 8-19
    - dispensing, 8-19
  - publications of pharmacy, 8-1
  - reducing and enlarging formulas and doses, 8-4 to 8-5
    - enlarging doses, 8-5
    - enlarging formulas, 8-5
    - reducing doses, 8-5
    - reducing formulas, 8-4
- Pharynx, 3-43
- Physical examinations, 9-1 to 9-7
- introduction, 9-1
  - required forms, 9-1 to 9-3
    - annual certification of physical condition, NAVMED 6120/3, 9-3
    - officer physical examination questionnaire, NAVMED 6120/2, 9-3
    - report of medical examination, SF 88, 9-2 to 9-3
    - report of medical history, SF 93, 9-3
    - special duty medical abstract, NAVMED 6150/2, 9-3
- types of physical examinations, 9-3 to 9-7
- audiograms, 9-6 to 9-7
  - color vision testing, 9-6
    - Farnsworth Lantern Test, 9-6
    - pseudoisochromatic plates, 9-6

- Physical examinations—Continued
  - types of physical examinations—Continued
    - occupational health medical surveillance examinations, 9-5
    - release from active duty (RAD), 9-4 to 9-5
    - routine/periodic examinations, 9-4
    - routine physical examinations, 9-4
      - enlistment, appointment, and commissioning, 9-4
    - special physical examinations, 9-5
    - test procedures and equipment, 9-5
    - vision, 9-5 to 9-6
      - Armed Forces Vision Tester, 9-6
      - Jaeger cards, 9-6
      - snellen charts, 9-5 to 9-6
- Pituitary gland, 3-40 to 3-41
- Plague vaccine, 11-4 to 11-5
- Pneumatic counter-pressure devices (MAST), 4-49 to 4-50
- Poisons, 7-32 to 7-34
  - classification of poisons, 7-32
  - effects and symptoms of poisons, 7-32 to 7-33
  - emetics, 7-34
  - poison control centers, 7-33 to 7-34
  - treatment of poisoning, 7-34
- Poisons, absorbed, 4-67
- Poisons by inhalation, 4-66
- Poisons, ingested, 4-63 to 4-66
  - corrosives, 4-64 to 4-65
  - noncorrosives, 4-63 to 4-64
  - petroleum distillates, 4-65
  - shellfish and fish poisoning, 4-65 to 4-66
- Poisons, injected, 4-67
  - bee, wasp, and fire ant stings, 4-67
  - bites, stings, and punctures from sea animals, 4-71 to 4-72
  - scorpion stings, 4-67 to 4-68
  - snakebites, 4-68 to 4-70
  - spider bites, 4-68
- Poliomyelitis, acute, 11-17
- Prefixes and suffixes used in medical terminology, AIII-1 to AIII-3
- Preparations, pharmaceutical, 8-16 to 8-17
  - capsules, 8-17
  - elixirs, 8-16
  - lotions, 8-16
  - ointments, 8-17
  - suppositories, 8-17
  - suspensions, 8-16
  - syrups, 8-16

- Preventive medicine, 11-1 to 11-39
  - communicable diseases, 11-6 to 11-25
    - communicable diseases of international importance, 11-7 to 11-25
      - acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), 11-7 to 11-8
    - amebiasis, 11-8
    - botulism, 11-8 to 11-9
    - chamydial genital infections, 11-18 to 11-19
    - chickenpox—herpes zoster (varicella—shingles), 11-9
    - cholera, 1-9
    - dengue fever (breakbone fever), 11-10
    - dengue hemorrhagic fever, 11-10 to 11-11
    - giardiasis, 11-11
    - gonococcal infection of the genitourinary tract, 11-19
    - herpes simplex, 11-19
    - influenza, 11-13
    - malaria, 11-13 to 11-14
    - measles, 11-14 to 11-15
    - meningococcal meningitis, 11-15
    - mumps, 11-15
    - pediculois, 11-15 to 11-17
    - poliomyelitis, acute, 11-17
    - rabies, 11-17
    - rubella (german measles) and congenital rubella (congenital rubella syndrome), 11-17 to 11-18
    - sexually transmitted diseases, 11-18
    - shingellosis (bacillary dysentery), 11-20 to 11-21
    - smallpox, 11-21
    - staphylococcal disease, 11-21 to 11-22
    - streptococcal disease (group A type), 11-22
    - syphilis, 11-20
    - tetanus (lockjaw), 11-22 to 11-23
    - tuberculosis, 11-23
    - typhoid fever, 11-23 to 11-24
    - typhus fever, epidemic Louse-Borne, 11-24 to 11-25
    - viral hepatitis, 11-11 to 11-13
    - yellow fever, 11-25

Preventive medicine—Continued

communicable diseases—Continued

reporting of communicable disease,  
11-7

disease alert reports, 11-7

transmission of infectious agents,  
11-6

healthful living ashore and afloat, 11-25  
to 11-35

control of insects and carriers, 11-29  
to 11-35

food sanitation, 11-25 to 11-26

health standards for food service  
personnel, 11-26

training and hygiene of food ser-  
vice personnel, 11-26

vector and economic pest control,  
11-26 to 11-29

pesticide safety, 11-29

training and certification, 11-29

immunization, 11-2 to 11-6

intervals, 11-3

preservation and disposition of  
biological, 11-2

record of immunizations, 11-6

routine immunizations, 11-3 to 11-6

cholera vaccine, 11-4

influenza vaccine, 11-4

plague vaccine, 11-4 to 11-5

smallpox vaccine, 11-3

tetanus-diphtheria toxoid, 11-4

trivalent oral poliovirus vaccine,  
11-4

typhoid vaccine (killed and dried  
with acetone), 11-4

yellow fever vaccine, 11-4

special immunizations, 11-5 to 11-6

adenovirus 4/7 vaccine, 11-5 to  
11-6

hepatitis B virus vaccine, 11-5

human diploid cell rabies vac-  
cine, 11-5

measles and rubella vaccines,  
11-5

mumps vaccine, 11-5

vaccination precautions, 11-2 to 11-3

introduction, 11-1

personal hygiene, 11-1 to 11-2

basis of personal hygiene, 11-1

proper exercise, 11-1 to 11-2

proper foot care, 11-1

proper nutrition, 11-2

proper sleep, 11-2

preventive medicine<sup>3</sup>—Continued

water supply ashore and afloat, 11-35 to  
11-36

boiling water, 11-37

canteen water with calcium hypo-  
chloride ampules, 11-36

canteen water with iodine tablets,  
11-36

field disinfection of water, 11-36

five-gallon water cans, 11-37

small unit water treatment, 11-37

ice, 11-38

water sources, 11-35 to 11-36

water supply afloat, 11-37 to 11-38

bacteriological testing, 11-38

calcium hypochlorite, 11-38

free available chlorine (FAC),  
11-37 to 11-38

water supply ashore, 11-36

Procurement, 14-4 to 14-12

Property surveys, 14-19

Prostate gland, 3-48

Pseudoisochromatic plates, 9-6

Psychiatric emergencies, 4-88 to 4-89

Psychochemical agents, 12-6

Psychotherapeutic agents, 7-21 to 7-22

Publications of pharmacy, 8-1

R

Rabies, 11-17

Rabies vaccine, human diploid cell, 11-5

RAD (release from active duty), 9-4 to 9-5

Radiological warfare, 12-8 to 12-10

Records, disposition of, 13-13 to 13-14

References, 3-51, 4-104, 6-23, 7-36, 8-19,  
9-7, 11-39, 12-11, 13-20, 14-19

Reporting requirements, 13-1 to 13-5

Reproductive system, female, 3-49 to 3-51

Reproductive system, male, 3-47 to 3-48

Requisitions, 14-6 to 14-10

Rescue procedures, 4-92 to 4-102

rescue from electrical contact, 4-94

rescue from fire, 4-93

rescue from steam-filled spaces, 4-93 to  
4-94

rescue from the water, 4-95

rescue from unventilated compartments,  
4-94 to 4-95

Respiratory system the, 3-26 to 3-29

Rib, fracture of the, 4-56

Riot control agents, 12-6 to 12-7

Roller bandage, 4-27 to 4-29

Routine physical examinations, 9-3 to 9-7  
Rubber latex materials, 5-20  
Rules, general first aid, 4-1 to 4-2

## S

Safety aspects, 5-12 to 5-14  
    environmental safety, 5-12 to 5-14  
    general safety guidelines, 5-14  
Sahi-hellige test, materials required for, 6-10 to 6-11  
Scorpion stings, 4-67 to 4-68  
Scrotum, 3-47  
Sea animals, bites, stings, and punctures from, 4-71 to 4-72  
Semin, 3-48  
Seminal vesicles, 3-48  
Sensory system, the, 3-34 to 3-40  
    hearing, 3-38 to 3-39  
    other senses, 3-39 to 3-40  
    sight, 3-34 to 3-37  
    smell, 3-34  
    special functions, 3-40  
    taste, 3-34  
    touch, 3-39  
Septic shock, 4-49  
Sexually transmitted diseases, 11-18  
SF 88, report of medical examination, 9-2 to 9-3  
SF 93, report of medical history, 9-3  
SF 502 (narrative summary), 10-27  
SF 513 (consultation sheet), 10-27  
SF 539 (abbreviated clinical record), 10-27  
SF 600 (chronological record of medical care), 10-12 to 10-19  
SF 601 (immunization record), 10-19 to 10-20  
SF 603 (health record-dental), 10-30 to 10-35  
Shellfish and fish poisoning, 4-65 to 4-66  
Shigellosis (bacillary dysentery), 11-20 to 11-21  
Shock, 4-37, 4-46 to 4-63  
Sick Call Treatment Log, 13-1 to 13-2  
Skeleton, divisions of, 3-7 to 3-13  
    appendicular skeleton, 3-9 to 3-13  
    axial skeleton, 3-7 to 3-9  
Skull, fracture of the, 4-57 to 4-58  
Smallpox vaccine, 11-3  
Smears, 6-15 to 6-16  
    technique for making smears, 6-15  
    technique for staining smears, 6-15 to 6-16

Snakebites, 4-68 to 4-70  
Snellen charts, 9-5 to 9-6  
Specimen identification, 6-23  
Specimens, preservation of, 6-19  
Speedletter, 13-11  
Spermatic cords, 3-48  
Spider bites, 4-68  
Spinal cord, 3-31 to 3-32  
Spinal nerves, 3-33 (03-34)  
Spine, fracture of the, 4-58 to 4-60  
Splints, use of, 4-51 to 4-52  
Sprains, 4-62  
Staphylococcal disease, 11-21 to 11-22  
Staphylococcal disease (group A type), 11-22  
Sterile articles, handling, 5-20  
Sterilization, methods of, 5-18 to 5-19  
Stimulant intoxication, 4-75  
Stimulants, central nervous system, 7-19 to 7-20  
Stock numbers, national, 14-3  
Stock record cards, 14-16 to 14-18  
Stomach, 3-44  
Strains, 4-62  
Stretchers, 4-95 to 4-98  
Suctioning devices, 4-17  
Sulfonamides, 7-8  
Sunburn, 4-78  
supply, 14-1 to 14-19  
    appropriation, 14-2 to 14-4  
        cognizance symbols, 14-4  
        Federal Supply Catalog, 14-4  
        Federal Supply Catalog System, 14-3  
        Federal Supply Classification System, 14-3  
        local item control numbers, 14-3 to 14-4  
        national stock numbers, 14-3  
        Navy Item Control Numbers, 14-3  
        operating budgets, 14-2 to 14-3  
        terminology, 14-3  
        types of appropriations, 14-2 to 14-4  
            annual appropriations, 14-2  
            continuing appropriations, 14-2  
            multiple-year appropriations, 14-2  
    contingency supply blocks, 14-19  
        assembling the block, 14-19  
        management of the block, 14-19  
    controlled substances, 14-18 to 14-19  
        accountability, 14-18  
        bulk custodian, 14-18

## Supply—Continued

- controlled substances—Continued
  - inventory board, 14-18 to 14-19
  - property surveys, 14-19
  - security, 14-18
  - survey of controlled substances, 14-19
- introduction, 14-1
- inventory, 14-14 to 14-16
  - inventory procedures, 14-15
  - reconciliation of count documents and stock records, 14-15 to 14-16
  - types of inventories, 14-14 to 14-15
    - bulkhead-to-bulkhead, 14-14
    - random sampling inventory, 14-15
    - special material inventory, 14-14 to 14-15
    - specific commodity inventory, 14-14
    - spot inventory, 14-15
    - velocity inventory, 14-15
- manuals, publications, and directives, 14-1 to 14-2
- preparation of a MILSTRIP requisition, 14-12 to 14-14
  - custody, 14-13
  - material receipt, custody, and stowage, 14-12
    - receipt documentation, 14-12 to 14-13
    - receiving procedures, 14-13
    - report of discrepancy, 14-13
  - stowage, 14-14
- procurement, 14-4 to 14-12
  - levels of supply, 14-4 to 14-6
    - supply level terminology, 14-4 to 14-6
    - usage data, 14-6
  - purchases, 14-10
  - requisitions, 14-6 to 14-10
    - NAVMEDCOM-controlled items, 14-8 to 14-9
    - professional books and publications, 14-9 to 14-10
- uniform material movement and issue priority system (UMMIPS), 14-10 to 14-12
  - force/activity designator (F/AD), 14-11
  - urgency of need designator (UND), 14-11 to 14-12

## Supply—Continued

- stock record cards, 14-16 to 14-18
  - description of NAVSUP 1114, 14-16 to 14-17
  - posting, 14-17 to 14-18
  - preparing new cards, 14-17
- Surgical patient, the, 5-31 to 5-35
  - anesthesia, 5-32 to 5-34
  - operative phase, 5-32 to 5-34
  - positioning, 5-32
  - postoperative phase, 5-35 to 5-36
  - preoperative phase, 5-31 to 5-32
  - recovery phase, 5-34 to 5-35
- Suture materials, 4-43 to 4-44, 5-20
- Suture needles, 4-44
- Syphilis, 11-20

## T

- Terminally ill patient, the, 5-39 to 5-40
- Testes, 3-47 to 3-48
- Tetanus-diphtheria toxoid, 11-4
- Tetanus (lockjaw), 11-22 to 11-23
- Tetracycline, 7-10 to 7-11
- Thermal burns, 4-77 to 4-78
- Thigh, fracture of the, 4-54
- Thyroid gland, 3-41
- Tickler file, 13-14
- Tissues, 3-3 to 3-6
- Training Log, 13-2
- Triage, 4-6 to 4-7
- Triangular bandage, 4-30 to 4-33
- Trivalent oral poliovirus vaccine, 11-4
- Tuberculosis, 11-23
- Typhoid fever, 11-23 to 11-24
- Typhoid vaccine (killed and dried with acetone), 11-4
- Typhus fever, 11-23 to 11-24
- Typhus fever, epidemic Louse-Borne, 11-24 to 11-25

## U

- UMMIPS (uniform material movement and issue priority system), 14-10 to 14-12
- UND (urgency of need designator), 14-11 to 14-12
- Unipette method, 6-9 to 6-10, 6-13
- Upper arm, fracture of the, 4-53 to 4-54
- Ureters, 3-47



Urethra, 3-47  
Urinalysis, 6-18 to 6-22  
Urinary system, the, 3-45 to 3-47  
Urine specimen, 6-18  
    first morning specimen, 6-18  
    random specimen, 6-18  
    twenty-four hour specimen, 6-18  
Urinometer, measurement with, 6-20  
Uterus, 3-50

## V

Vagina, 3-50  
Vasoconstrictors, 7-24  
Vasodilators, 7-23  
Vesicants, 12-4 to 12-5  
Vietnam and the years following, 2-6  
Vitamins, 7-25  
Vomiting agents, 12-7

## W

Water, field disinfection of, 11-36  
Water supply ashore and afloat, 11-35 to 11-38  
Water Test Log, 13-2  
Weapons, chemical or biological, 12-3  
Weights and measures, table of, 8-3  
White phosphorus, 12-7 to 12-8  
White phosphorus burns, 4-80  
World War I and the years following, 2-3  
World War II and the years following, 2-5

## Y

Yellow fever, 11-25  
Yellow fever vaccine, 11-4





